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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

THE INSURRECTION IN ITALY.

A NEW and abortive attempt to revolutionise Italy has been made at Genoa. As nothing but success and a good cause can justify insurrection, the Italian patriots and the Italian people must pay the penalty of their last failure. Yet the cause was good, and the scheme, perhaps, had no greater fault than the one fatal fault of being unsuccessful. To seize the shipping in the harbour of Genoa; to sail to the coast of Naples; to set free the prisoners in a comparatively unguarded penal fortress; to land on the dominions of the worst and most ruthless of the many tyrants of the Peninsula, and appeal to his oppressed people—all were parts of a great project. If there had been no weak link in the chain—no breakdown at any portion of the programme or the performances—history might hereafter have placed the originators and the instruments of the scheme on a high and honourable pedestal. The whole world sees and admires the height to which the Emperor of the French has raised himself by the *coup d'état* of December, 1852; every one can picture to himself the depth of misery and degradation to which that illustrious personage would have been hurled if anything short of complete success had rewarded his daring. So it is with M. Mazzini and the Italian conspirators—with this difference, that they strive for the liberty, and not for the subjugation, of their country. We should, however, think more highly of their wisdom,—and of their personal courage, without the possession of which no great deed was ever accomplished,—if, instead of directing plots and insurrections from London or Brussels, they risked their lives upon Italian soil, and gave their adherents that example of devoted bravery which is so much better than precept. Italy wants a Man. That man has not yet come; or, if he have come, he has not declared himself. In the mean time the gangs of nameless desperadoes who are goaded into premature insurrection, by the extraneous influences of Leicester-square, dishearten the true patriots of Italy, retard improvement, and almost destroy hope.

Naples is the weak point of Italian despotism. The other oppressors of Italy, were they wise, would take King Ferdinand in hand, for their own sakes, and force him to govern his people with a little more humanity and decency. By his brutality of misrule he imperils their houses as well as his own; and, if he be not restrained, will some day or other pull down the whole fabric. It is not safe to trust a man with a lighted torch in the immediate environs of a powder-magazine; but when the creature which carries such a torch has about as much reason as an orang-outang, and jumps and plays antics upon the very roof of the dangerous depository, men who have eyes to see, ears to hear, and understandings to direct their faculties, ought to bestir themselves for the restraint of the semi-human maniac who acts as the incendiary.

But, if the oppressors of Italy will not learn wisdom, that very fact ought to teach the sufferers from their tyranny the virtue of patience. The Emperor of the French has a favourite proverb that "*Le monde vient à celui qui sait attendre.*" To know how to wait is the real secret of liberty. Neither the time nor the man for Italian independence, or for the liberty of the individual States into which Italy is subdivided, has yet arrived. How can either arrive while such immense and well-disciplined armies of foreigners occupy the soil? Austria has in her Lombardo-Venetian provinces an army of Germans, Hungarians, Croats, and Bohemians, of which one half would be sufficient to crush insurrection in any part of the Peninsula. France has an army in the Papal States which in the year 1849 extinguished in blood the most gallant and the most promising attempt to establish the freedom of Italy which has been made in our time. It is that army, of which the ostensible object is to uphold the Papacy as a temporal power, which maintains, in conjunction with that of Austria, the subjugation of the whole of Italy;—which not only supports the stupid tyranny of the Pope and his Cardinals within their own unhappy country, but which supports at the same time the Grand Duke of Tuscany in his reactionary policy, and the King of Naples in the unmitigated atrocity of his rule. Were the French to withdraw from Rome, and the Austrians from Ancona, Pius IX., left to the tender mercies of his own subjects, would be at Avignon within a week. The King of

Naples, on his part, has sense enough to know that it would be suicide in him to trust for support to Italian soldiers, however numerous or well paid they might be. He therefore strengthens himself by the presence of 30,000 Swiss mercenaries, and pays them well and regularly, that, duly performing his part of the bargain, they may as duly perform theirs. The Italian patriots should remember these facts. They should also remember, and draw comfort from the thought, that systems like these depend upon the energy of individuals, and that individuals do not live for ever. The advent of a new Pope might not

make much difference, for, personally, Pio Nono is a good and a liberal man, and the next could be no more; but the death or abdication of the King of Naples, or any great and vital change in the Government of the French empire, would alter the fortunes of Italy. No one believes that the system of Napoleon III. is of a nature to endure. Not only does it depend on his own health, sanity, and life, all of which are at the mercy of a thousand accidents, but it is unnatural and unfitted to the genius of the people who have for awhile submitted to it in their dread—now passing away—of Socialism and Anarchy. Patience, if



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER.—TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT OLD TRAFFORD.—(SEE PAGE 42.)



the Italians can but encourage it, is the true policy of Italy. To revolt, when there are three such armies of foreigners in possession, is but to court destruction, to supply victims for the battle-field, or, worse still, for the scaffold and the bagnio. To work to a good end with sufficient means and a reasonable prospect of success may be a virtue; but to work even to a good end, with means which cannot but fail, is a crime of the deepest dye when failure implies death to the unhappy agents of the attempt, and degradation and redoubled misery to millions who were unconsulted on the issue, and had no part in directing it. Such a crime has been committed by the instigators of the attempt at Genoa. We hope, for the sake of a noble people, that the world will hear no more of such bootless insurrections, which are alike the good fortune of tyrants and the despair of nations.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The second elections in Paris to decide the inconclusive character of the first in the three districts in which the Opposition candidates had not an absolute majority terminated on Monday evening. In every one of these districts the Opposition candidate has beaten the Ministerial; and General Cavaignac, M. Ollivier, and M. Darimon, are returned to the Legislative Body, in spite of all the arts and influences of the Government. The following is the definitive result of the elections for Paris:—In the Third Electoral District—General Cavaignac (Opposition), 10,950; M. Thibaut (Government), 9952. In the Fourth Electoral District—M. Ollivier (Opposition), 11,005; M. Varin (Government), 10,006. In the Seventh Electoral District—M. Darimon (Opposition), 12,078; M. Lanquetin (Government), 11,038. Those second elections may be deemed the severest blow the Imperial régime has yet received; and the presence of the three Opposition members in the Chamber must be profoundly distasteful to the Government.

The Minister of War has received two despatches from Marshal Randon, the Governor-General of Algeria, reporting further successes of the French troops. The first, dated June 26, reports that on the previous day the divisions Renault and Yusuf took possession of the villages of the Beni-Yenni, the operation costing only thirty men wounded. The second despatch mentions that General Maissat had occupied Chellata, after a trifling resistance.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday published an order of the Minister of the Interior suspending the *Assemblée Nationale* for two months. The offence for which that journal—which had received previous warnings, twice in 1853 and once in 1856, besides undergoing a two months' suspension in 1854—is now again similarly punished—consists of an article which appeared recently, entitled "A Last Word about the Elections." A second warning (the official announcement of which also appears in the *Moniteur*) has been given by M. Billaut to the editor and publisher of the *Estafette*, for remarks on the Paris elections.

ITALY.

The insurrectionary movements in Italy—incited, it is thought, by Mazzini—have everywhere failed.

At Leghorn, on the night of the 30th ult., several armed men attacked the principal guard-house of the town, but were repulsed. Another party attacked a second guard-house, but were likewise unsuccessful. Government accounts give fifteen soldiers killed and twenty insurgents shot who were captured with arms in their hands. Private accounts estimate the soldiers killed at twenty-six, and the insurgents at sixty. The bands who attacked the guard-houses were composed of 170 armed men.

The insurgents seized the Genoese steamer, the *Cagliari*, which was on its way to Turin from Genoa, and in this steamer they attacked the Neapolitan island of Pousa, and with success. The insurgents proceeded to liberate the State prisoners, and to land arms and ammunition. A Neapolitan frigate made its appearance, and captured the steamer in the hands of the insurgents, and sent troops in pursuit of those who had escaped. The political prisoners who escaped from the island of Pousa were about 300 in number. In conjunction with the insurgents from on board the *Cagliari* they attacked the Neapolitan gendarmerie in the province of Salerno, but were dispersed, and many of them taken. The remainder fled.

A letter from Genoa of the 1st inst. gives some particulars relative to the revolutionary attempt made in that city on the morning of the 30th of June. Although the Government had received information that an insurrectionary movement was in preparation, the authorities were not apprised of the exact time it was to break out. Shortly after midnight of the 29th it was discovered that the electric wires between Genoa and Turin were cut. The troops in garrison were then ordered to patrol the streets. Numerous arrests were effected. An attempt was made by parties of the rebels to capture Fort Della Sperone; but they were surprised by a battalion of riflemen, and the greater number of them were taken prisoners. Information was next given to the authorities that a quantity of firearms and other weapons had been collected in the town. A search was made, and they were discovered. Fifty Revolutionists attacked Fort Diamante, and the sentinel, probably surprised, did not give any alarm, and the insurgents succeeded in entering the fort. They were subsequently captured.

Intelligence from Naples of the 3rd announces that the insurrection had then been completely put down at all points. Engagements had taken place on the frontier of Calabria between the insurgents and the Royal troops. In the first, it is said, the insurgents had a hundred men killed, and in the second thirty. The Neapolitan steam-frigates *Amalia*, *Roberto*, *Ruggiero*, and *Vesuvio* have received orders to continue cruising off the coast. Mazzini, it is said, left Leghorn on the 2nd, in a ship carrying the Portuguese flag.

SPAIN.

The Senate have commenced the discussion on the bill relative to the levy of 50,000 men for the army. General de la Concha, though approving of the measure, took occasion to complain of the frequent changes in the organisation of the army, and of the attempts made to assimilate the Spanish to the French army, when neither the revenues, nor the population, nor the topographical situation of Spain allow an assimilation to be possible.

In the Chamber of Deputies a report was brought up from a committee declaring in favour of the Miró's loan. The Chamber afterwards rejected by 45 votes to 32 the motion for suppressing the pensions granted by the Cortes for revolutionary acts.

Several officers have been sent from Madrid to Jaen to form a court-martial to try the insurgents recently arrested in that province. At Malaga a corporal of artillery, named Ozequi el Campelo, was shot, in presence of all the garrison, for having been concerned in the military conspiracy in that city; the troops were afterwards harangued by the military governor. The band who robbed the mail at La Carolina, and who were stronger than at first supposed, have distributed proclamations declaring themselves Democrats, and calling on the people to join them.

AMERICA.

By the latest mails from America we are informed that General Scott had been summoned to Washington to perfect arrangements for the dispatch of troops to Utah; but it is said that no attempt will be made to interfere with the religious or social arrangements of the Mormons, the only purpose of the Government being to secure the enforcement of the laws of the United States.

The *New York Herald* says the return of the American Minister from New Granada is expected about the 1st of July. The President will immediately take active measures for the settlement of the Panama difficulty, and the reopening of the Nicaraguan route is strongly urged upon the Administration; and it is said a letter has been addressed to Mr. Buchanan, asking him whether he would sanction another expedition under Walker for the conquest of Central America, to which the President has not replied.

The Philadelphians had feted Mr. Reed, the new Minister to China. The Kansas Free-state Legislature had passed acts providing for taking the census, and electing State officers and representatives to Congress. The Pro-slavery party were proceeding with preliminaries for their constitutional convention, but the Free-state men held aloof.

The citizens of Ohio had held a meeting to consider the recent heavy defalcation in the State treasury, from which nothing resulted, but efforts were made by each political party to throw the blame on the other.

Destructive hailstorms had visited various parts of the country;

they were very severe in Washington and its vicinity, doing great damage.

Accounts from Vera Cruz to the 6th of June report continued preparations for defence. The United States' Minister had, it is said, remonstrated against the manner in which Crabbe and his Filibusters were executed at Sonora. A British squadron had, it is reported, appeared at Sacrificios to enforce the payment of 250,000 dollars seized by the revolutionists of San Luis. The Government had offered 15 per cent of the import duties to pay the amount; but the proposition was refused by the owners, mostly English, who wanted cash.

Her Majesty's ship *Termagant* was at Vera Cruz.

INDIA.

Letters have been received from Lahore, dated 14th, 15th, and 16th May. They represent the British at that station as being in a state of great excitement and anxiety. The troops were paraded on the 13th; the sepoy were ordered to pile their arms, the cavalry to throw their swords on the ground and march to the rear; and, to the "astonishment and satisfaction of all the English," they obeyed. Their communication with the provinces beyond Umballa was cut off. Three hundred of the sepoys got off to Ferozepore; but they are said to have been punished by some Punjabees on the road. At Ferozepore the 10th Light Cavalry stuck to the British; the 72nd Native Infantry laid down their arms; the 45th were cut to pieces. The insurgents burned nine bungalows and a church; but all the Europeans were safe. The same letters mention that "there were evident signs of mutiny at Umballa," though "all was quiet" at a later date.

CHINA.

A letter from Hong-Kong of May 10th states that Sir John Bowring and M. de Bourboulon, the French Minister, were to leave Singapore at the beginning of the summer, to meet Lord Elgin and Baron Gros. No important operations were to be undertaken before the arrival of the Ambassadors of the two great Powers.

Information from Hong-Kong to the 10th May, relating to the French squadron in China, states that at that date the *Capricieuse* frigate, the *Marceau* steamer, and the *Nisus* brig, were in the roadstead. The *Virginie* frigate was on a cruise, visiting the other ports of the Celestial Empire, and was to sail for the Philippine Islands about the 20th. She was to wait at Manila for the arrival of the *Nemesis*, which left France in January last. Rear-Admiral Guérin was then to give up the command of the squadron to Rear-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, who has his flag on board the *Nemesis*, and return to France.

The accounts from the West Indies of the prospects of the sugar crop are cheering: rains in Jamaica had "brightened the prospects of a large sugar crop;" in Trinidad "the weather was favourable to the planter;" the crop at Barbadoes was nearly all in, and "the canes have yielded well;" and in Demerara the weather had been favourable for the growing canes, which were "thriving well."

The King of Sweden is still at the summer palace at Drottningholm, some attacks of fever and a weakness in the legs not having yet permitted him, as he had intended, to go to Saroe for the benefit of sea-bathing.

The Archduke Albert, Governor-General of Hungary, passed through Hanover on the 2nd, on his way to Nordeney, where he intends to enjoy sea-bathing.

COUNTRY NEWS.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO MANCHESTER.—The Executive Committee of the Art-Treasures Exhibition have received a letter from Sir George Grey, stating that he had "the Queen's commands to signify her Majesty's entire approval of the excellent arrangements made for her reception on her Majesty's recent visit to the Art-Treasures Exhibition;" and that he was further directed to express "the high gratification with which her Majesty viewed the magnificent collection of works of art so admirably arranged and displayed within the building." Letters had also been received by the Mayors of Manchester and Salford from Sir G. Grey, signifying her Majesty's approval of the arrangements made for her progress through the two boroughs, and the sincere gratification with which her Majesty witnessed the universal loyalty and the admirable order of the vast multitude of her faithful people whom her Majesty rejoiced to see assembled on the occasion.

MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.—During the extraordinarily heavy rain that accompanied a thunderstorm on Saturday last, a great deal of water found its way into the palace, chiefly in the Hertford Gallery, the Oriental Court, the South Transept, and the galleries there. A number of pictures from a portion of the wall-space in the Hertford Gallery were taken down. Not the slightest appreciable damage has been sustained by any picture or other contribution, and the injury to the papering of the walls is much less than at one time appeared imminent. Steps have been taken to prevent the possibility of a repetition of the occurrence of Saturday.

ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY.—On Wednesday a grand fête in aid of the funds of this charity took place in the park and grounds of Sir Thomas Marjory Wilson, Bart., Charlton, which was attended by a great number of the nobility and gentry, and some thousands of visitors.

SATURDAY last being the anniversary of American independence, the American merchants residing in Liverpool, in honour of the day, invited the Captain and officers of the United States' frigate *Niagara* to a banquet at the Adelphi Hotel in that town. On Thursday the Mayor entertained the Captain and officers at dinner at the Townhall.

BACON'S CASE.—It is expected that this indictment for murder will be tried at the ensuing Lincoln Assizes, which are fixed for the 18th of July; but, probably, should the grand jury find a true bill against the male prisoner for the murder of his mother, an application, under Palmer's Act, may then be made by the prisoner's counsel to have the case removed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, in London.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE AT SHREWSBURY.—A most lamentable accident took place at Shrewsbury on Friday night, the 3rd inst. M. Julien's annual musical fête had, in conjunction with the Shropshire Horticultural Society's show, been held during the day on an islet of the Severn, called the Island of Poplars. The island was approached by a bridge of boats, constructed of a pontoon, a lighter, a flat-bottomed punt, and a barge, planks being laid down over the vessels to a landing-stage and steps. The evening's entertainment concluded with a pyrotechnic display; when, just as the last rocket sprang into the air, the multitude rushed off the bridge of boats. At this juncture the punt, which formed the central portion of the bridge, capsized and sunk, burying several persons beneath it, while a great many others, about 150 in all, were precipitated into the river. The greater part were dragged out, some nearly drowned, and others suffering from severe contusions and broken limbs. Ten individuals were crushed beneath the body of the punt, and were drowned.

EXECUTION OF MANSELL AT MAIDSTONE.—On Monday Thomas Mansell, a private in the 49th Regiment, who was convicted, at the last winter assizes for the county of Kent, of the murder of Alexander M'Burnie, a corporal in the same regiment, by shooting him, was executed at Maidstone. His execution was delayed for about six months to have the Judges' decision on a legal point raised by his counsel, which decision was adverse to the prisoner. After so many respites the unfortunate man had contracted a belief that his life would be spared; and, upon being informed that the order for his execution had arrived, he declared in very angry and coarse terms that justice had not been done to him; and complained bitterly of the Judges having kept him so long in suspense. All efforts to obtain a remission of the sentence were of no avail.

On Sunday afternoon, about two o'clock, a severe thunderstorm broke over the village of Hylton, about four miles from Sunderland, and a little boy, named George Haddock, son of Robert Haddock, sawyer, was killed by the electric fluid.

SUICIDE OF A CHILD.—At Maidstone, on Saturday last, a girl, aged eleven years, who had committed some offence, ran off towards the river (nearly half a mile distant from her parents' house), pursued by her mother, who threatened to severely punish her, jumped in, and was drowned. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Drowned herself under years of discretion" was returned.

FATAL PARTY RIOT.—The *Belfast Mercury* gives particulars of one of the old northern party riots, resulting in loss of life to one man and in serious injuries to several others, which took place in the town of Crossgar on Wednesday week. In the contest an aged man, named Martin, from Ballywoollen, in no way connected with the riotous proceedings, was shot dead. Several houses have suffered severely, those of obnoxious individuals in particular, one house being completely riddled with bullets.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EAST KENT RAILWAY WORKS.—Last week, as from forty to fifty men were digging out the chalk in a cutting, sixty feet deep, on the line at Gillingham, a large mass of the chalk fell upon three of the labourers, completely burying them. After considerable labour they were dug out. Two of them were dead. The other had some of his ribs broken, and was otherwise so much injured that but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

HIS GRACE GEORGE SPENCER CHURCHILL, fifth Duke of Marlborough, Marquis of Blandford, Earl of Sunderland and Marlborough, Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, and Baron Churchill of Sandridge, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; a Prince of the Roman Empire, as Prince of Mindelheim, in Suabia; Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, and High Steward of Oxford and Woodstock, died on the 1st instant, at Blenheim. The Duke had been in a declining state of health for some years past; but his demise happened at last rather suddenly. His

Grace was the eldest son of George, fourth Duke of Marlborough, by his wife, Susan, second daughter of John, seventh Earl of Galloway. He was born the 27th December, 1793; and married, first, the 13th January, 1819, his cousin, Jane, eldest daughter of George, eighth Earl of Galloway, by whom (who died the 12th October, 1844) he has had three sons and a daughter, now Lady Louisa Spencer. The Duke married, secondly, the 10th June, 1846, Charlotte Augusta, youngest daughter of Henry Jeffery, fourth Viscount Ashbrook, by which lady (who died the 20th April, 1850) he has had a son and a daughter, of whom the latter only survives him. The Duke wedded, thirdly, the 11th October, 1851, Jane Frances Clinton, youngest daughter of the Hon. Edward Richard Stewart, and granddaughter of John, seventh Earl of Galloway, and by her, who survives him, he has had a son. His Grace, who formerly sat in the House of Commons for the borough of Woodstock, inherited the family honours at the death of his father, George, the fourth Duke, on the 5th March, 1840, and was subsequently appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry. His Grace is succeeded by his eldest son, John Winston, Marquis of Blandford, M.P., now sixth Duke of Marlborough, who was born the 2nd June, 1822, and married, the 12th July, 1843, Frances Anne Emily, eldest daughter of the late General Charles William, K.G., third Marquis of Londonderry, by whom he has two sons and four daughters.

THE DUCHESS OF BEDFORD.

HER GRACE ANNA MARIA DUCHESS OF BEDFORD, whose lamented death occurred at the family mansion, 6, Belgrave-square, on the 3rd inst., was the eldest daughter of Charles, third Earl of Harrington, and was born the 3rd Sept., 1783. Her Ladyship was married, the 8th Aug., 1808, to Francis, Marquis of Tavistock, who succeeded his father, John, sixth Duke of Bedford, the 20th Oct., 1839, and who is the seventh and present Duke. Her Ladyship leaves an only son, William, present Marquis of Tavistock, who was born the 30th June, 1809.

THE EARL OF MORNINGTON.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM POLE-TYNELEY-LONG-WELLESLEY—fourth Earl of Mornington, Viscount Wellesley, of Dangan Castle, and Baron of Mornington, all in the county of Meath, in the peerage of Ireland; and Baron Maryborough, of Maryborough, in the Queen's County, in the peerage of the United Kingdom—was the only son of William, the third Earl, by his wife, Katharine-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Admiral the Hon. John Forbes,

and granddaughter of George, third Earl of Granard. He was born the 22nd of June, 1788. He married, first, the 14th of March, 1812, Catharine, eldest daughter, and eventual heiress, of Sir James Tyneley-Long, Bart., of Draycot, Wilts; and, on this marriage, he assumed the additional surnames of Tyneley and Long. The unpleasant proceedings consequent on this unfortunate alliance were of public notoriety many years ago. The lady died on the 12th Sept., 1825. The Earl had issue by her two sons and a daughter. He married, secondly, in 1828, Helena, third daughter of Col. Thomas Paterson, and widow of Captain Edward Bligh, of the Coldstream Guards, by which lady, who survives him, he has had no issue. This union also proved an unhappy one. His Lordship succeeded in 1845, as fourth Earl of Mornington, his father, William, the third Earl, the brother of the Marquis Wellesley and of the great Duke of Wellington. He had been for some time, in 1807, Secretary of Embassy and Minister Plenipotentiary at Constantinople, and subsequently at Copenhagen. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Essex, Ranger of Epping Forest, and Constable of Maryborough Castle. He was also known as the writer of several pamphlets on political questions, and of a work entitled "A View of the Court of Chancery," which was published in 1830. The Earl of Mornington died suddenly, on the 1st inst., at his residence, 16, Thayer-street, Manchester-square. He is succeeded by his elder and only surviving son, William-Richard-Arthur, born in 1813, now fifth Earl of Mornington.

LORD F. A. GORDON.

LORD FRANCIS ARTHUR GORDON, who had been declining in health for nearly two years, and who was, in consequence, obliged to relinquish his command as Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Life Guards, died on the 26th ult., on his way home from the south of France. Lord Francis was the sixth son of George, ninth Marquis of Huntly, by his wife, Catherine, second daughter of Sir Charles Cope, Bart. He was born January 20th, 1808, and married, the 17th April, 1835, Isabella, only child of Lieut.-General Sir William Keir Grant, K.C.B., by whom he leaves issue three sons, the eldest of whom is in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and a daughter. His Lordship was for some years in the 1st Life Guards, and rose to be Lieut.-Colonel of that regiment.

WILLS AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of William Arkwright, Esq., of Hotham Hall, Yorkshire, has been proved in London under £120,000.—The Hon. Eliza Dawson Damer, of Eaton-square, £30,000.—Richard Ramsden, Esq., of Highbury, £20,000.—W. Oliver, of Finsbury, timber-merchant, £35,000.—W. G. Mott, of Cheapside, silvermith, £16,000.—Alexander Robertson, Esq., of Balgowrie Lodge, Aberdeen, £35,000.—Thomas Legh, Esq., of Lyne Hall, Stockport, £30,000.—both within the province of Canterbury.—Also, the Rev. Joseph Sikes, LL.B., of Newark-upon-Trent, £8000, within the province, and has left small bequests to the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the relief of Clergymen, their widows, and orphans.—Joseph Tibbetts, of Birmingham, spoon manufacturer, £5000; and has bequeathed £100 to the General Hospital, Birmingham, and £100 to the General Dispensary.

THE estates of James Sadleir were sold on Tuesday in the Encumbered Estates Court, at the suit of the official manager for winding up the affairs of the Tipperary Bank. The sale was most successful, and is a striking proof of the surprising increase within a few brief years of the value of land in Ireland. The gross total was £26,600, on a nominal rental of something over £1200 a year. The immense estates of John Sadleir are not to be put up for sale until November next. They are valued at between £250,000 and £300,000.

WILLIAM COCKBURN, the proprietor of the *Joint-Stock Companies' Journal*, and William John Lawson (who had formerly been employed as a clerk at the City of London Union, St. Mary-axe, and had been mixed up with the other defendant in writing for the journal and correcting proofs), were found guilty at the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday of conspiring to injure the credit of the Bank of London; and were sentenced to be respectively imprisoned in Newgate for the term of one year.

OUR ANGLO-INDIAN ARMY.

BRITISH INDIA, according to recent statistical returns, comprises an area of about 840,000 square miles; or, speaking comparatively, is equal in extent to France, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and Federal Germany. The population of our Eastern Empire is not quite so great as that of the countries above enumerated, they having an aggregate population of about 130,000,000, while British India contains only 102,000,000 of inhabitants, or nearly four times the number of people in Great Britain and Ireland.

For keeping all that vast country in subjection, for the safety of our frontiers, and for the chastisement of external foes, we maintain an army of 281,940 men, of whom 41,475 are European troops, and the remaining 240,465 are natives; the latter amount, however, including 3644 English commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Deducting the police battalions from the above number as worse than useless for almost any purpose, our disposable force, European and Native, Regular and Irregular, is about 260,000 men.

Large as the Anglo-Indian army is, the proportion of soldiers to the peaceful population of our Eastern Empire is far below that of the great European military Powers. In France, for example, previous to the late war, the regular army, exclusive of troops in Algeria, amounted to about 300,000, while the population did not much exceed 36,000,000. In Prussia, at the same period, there were 200,000 soldiers to 15,000,000 inhabitants. Austria, with a population of 35,000,000, had upwards of 400,000 soldiers; while Russia, with about 65,000,000 inhabitants, had not less than 800,000 soldiers. In all those countries the proportion of soldiers to the whole of the community is about four or five times greater than it is in India. But it is not increase of troops that is wanted so much as a thorough reform of the military system throughout the three Presidencies. Instead of being better and more efficient than it was in the early days of our Indian Empire, the sepoy force appears to be in every respect inferior to what it was during the latter half of last century.

It is now little more than a hundred years since sepoys were first employed in Hindostan. Orme, the historian, states that in 1746, at the siege of Cuddalore, the French brought into the field, for the first time, a body of native troops armed and drilled after the manner of Europeans. The English saw the importance of this new force, and resolved to raise a battalion of the same kind, which they did towards the close of the same year. In the military operations which ended in the capture of Madras, the sepoy corps rendered the most signal services, and the result was the rapid increase of native troops in the British service. After the recovery of Calcutta, sepoy battalions were embodied both in Bengal and Bombay, and side by side with their Madras and European comrades they won the battle of Plassy, and laid the foundations of that power which is now paramount in India. The constitution of the native army at that period was very different from what it is at the present day. It consisted then exclusively of infantry, who were drilled after the European fashion; but were officered by the native gentry of the provinces, all of whom entered the service as privates, though they rarely continued in that grade more than two or three years. The native army in those days consisted of two classes. As General Briggs remarks, "One class derived from the better order of society, accustomed to command the service of domestics and underlings; and the other class drawn from the lowest grades, who are from infancy habituated to obedience, and taught to respect the upper class, on whom they are dependent."

All this is now changed. The principal officers of the sepoy force are now all Europeans, while the native officers are drawn from the inferior castes. The results of this revolution have not been at all satisfactory. Many other changes have also been introduced in the constitution of the army which have tended gradually to weaken those feelings of obedience, attachment to superiors, and respect for authority which prevailed formerly. Within the last twenty or thirty years the notion has been introduced and extensively acted upon, particularly in Bengal, that men of high caste make better soldiers than men of low caste. Those who have had the best opportunity of comparing the two classes affirm that this is a great mistake. The high-caste man is continually taking offence, and is much more likely to mix himself up with cabals against the authorities than the Pariahs. The latter are much more docile than the high-caste Hindoos, and not less brave. Under fire they exhibit quite as much coolness and courage as the Rajpoots.

How thoroughly the high-caste system has been followed up in Bengal, where the late mutinies have taken place, will be seen from the following statement of the composition of the army in that province, as given by Colonel Sykes a few years ago:—

CASTES IN THE BENGAL ARMY (INFANTRY).

Rajpoots	27,993
Brahmins	24,849
Hindoos (inferior castes)	13,920
Mohammedans	12,411
Christians	1076
	80,249

The Rajpoots are natives of the peninsula of Guzerat, and are described as impatient of insult or injury, and exceedingly cruel. Their conduct to an enemy in the late mutiny confirms this estimate of their character. The Mohammedans also, of whom there is a considerable number in the Bengal army, are much less docile and loyal than the low-caste Hindoos, whom it is now the fashion to despise. The following remarks of General Briggs, in reference to the composition of the sepoy force, are well worthy of consideration:—

The sepoys—who fought the battles of Clive and Coote; who contributed to the humiliation of Tippon in 1792, and to his downfall in 1799; and who gained laurels under the Duke of Wellington in the campaigns of 1803-4—were, like the Bombay army, of a mixed class. The infantry was composed of Pariahs, Pullers, and other low cultivators of the Carnatic, and of the Northern Circars, with some few Mohammedans. The cavalry were wholly Mohammedan. In the year 1806, the epoch of the Vellore mutiny, Government, on what grounds does not appear, forbade any recruit to be enlisted for the Madras army of the low-caste tribes; and advantage was taken of that order to discharge all those for which such excuse could be found. An old Rajpoot Subadar, whose company I commanded for some years, and for whom I entertained great esteem, considered the measure highly impolitic. "These men," he said, "have ever been faithful, obedient, and brave, and the day will come when you will confess how much higher qualities they possess, as good soldiers, than the Mohammedans, whom it is now the fashion to bring forward."

Another evil in the management of our Anglo-Indian army is the small number of officers attached to each regiment. Some years ago the *Calcutta Review* contained an article on the subject; from which it appeared that the regular army in the service of the East India Company consisted of 212,500 men, and that to these were nominally attached 4481 officers. As the general staff and the command of the irregular troops absorbed 2229 of these, only 2253 officers were left to take charge in the field and in quarters of 212,000 men, giving an average of 1 officer to every 93 men. The attention of the Government has frequently been called to this vital point, but no attempt has been made to provide a remedy. Sir Charles Napier, in a despatch to the Governor-General written immediately after the battle of Mancee, says, "I hope your Lordship will pardon me for saying that the want of European officers at one period endangered the success of the action. The sepoy is a brave and excellent soldier, but, like all soldiers, he requires to be led." Elsewhere he remarks that 44 or 45 officers are required for 1000 European soldiers, and not half that number is given to 1000 natives. If the *Calcutta Review's* estimate is correct, the number of officers in one of our sepoy regiments is little more than one-fourth of what Sir Charles Napier deemed necessary for the proper discipline and command of European soldiers.

The dangerous condition of our Anglo-Indian army, from these and other causes, was discussed at considerable length in the *Edinburgh Review*, four years ago, by a writer who was evidently not hampered by any fear of giving annoyance in high quarters. After showing what evils had arisen from the fundamental changes which have taken place in the constitution and management of the native force, the reviewer came to the conclusion that a thorough reform was essential to the maintenance of our supremacy in the East. The facts which he endeavoured to establish against the military administration of India were summed up in the following three points:—

1st. That the comparative inefficiency of the native army of India is attributable mainly to the want of an adequate corps of officers, who shall command and obtain the confidence of their men.

2nd. That the general condition of the native commissioned officers, their false position in the corps, and the low state of their education, render them all but useless, if not positively inconvenient, to the service.

3rd. That if we desire to retain India, upon which our only real hold is through the native army, steps must be taken without delay to correct those evils.

Two courses, as he remarked, were open to the Indian Government. They must either go back to the old state of things, when the sepoy force was officered by the native gentry of Hindostan, or they must raise the strength of their European regimental officers to the same level with that of the Queen's service. The former course would be the most economical; indeed, the expense of supplying the army of India with European officers would be a very serious consideration in the present state of the Company's finances. Whatever the decision may be, no time ought to be lost. Had the warning given by the *Edinburgh Review*, in the beginning of 1853, been duly pondered and acted upon by those who hold the destinies of our Eastern Empire in their hands, the late calamitous events in Bengal might have been prevented, to say nothing of what disasters may yet take place from the want of the right men in the right place at a crisis so imminent as the one by which that empire is threatened.

THE GLASGOW POISONING CASE.

THE trial of Miss Madeleine Smith, of Glasgow, for the murder of Pierre Emile L'Angelier, commenced before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh on Tuesday week. Every day of the trial the court has been crowded, hundreds remaining outside unable to get admission. The youth and sex of the accused—the nature of the charge against her, and of the motives which could alone have prompted her to the alleged murder—the extraordinary nerve with which she has borne up through the terrible ordeal—all have roused to a high pitch the feelings not only of the immediate auditors at the trial, but of that vast audience which, through the press, has been from day to day present at the scene.

The indictment charged the administration of arsenic by the prisoner to L'Angelier on three separate occasions, at interviews in her father's house in Blythswood-square, Glasgow—namely, on the 19th or 20th of February last; on the 22nd or 23rd of the same month; and on the 22nd or 23rd of March. On the last-named date he died, having been ill soon after each supposed administration. The Lord Advocate, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Mackenzie, Advocate Depute, appeared for the Crown; the Dean of Faculty and Mr. Young, Advocate, were retained for the defence.

An account of the first three days of the trial appeared in this Journal last week—consisting of evidence of the violent illness and sudden death of L'Angelier; of the finding of arsenic in his body on a *post-mortem* examination; of the prisoner's declaration, in which she admitted having purchased arsenic, but stated that she used it in washing, as a cosmetic; of the evidence of druggists to the fact of her having purchased arsenic for the alleged purpose of killing rats (which purchases, however, were made quite openly, the accused signing the register without hesitation); of the examination of Mr. Minnoch—to the effect that he had made proposals of marriage to Miss Smith, which she accepted on the 12th of March; and that their marriage had been fixed for the 15th of June last; and of other minor matters. Some of the witnesses for the prosecution stated that L'Angelier had been subject to fits of violent illness, and that he had been in the habit of taking laudanum.

On Friday week the joint procurators-fiscal were examined: five hundred letters had been taken from L'Angelier's repositories, which had occupied ten days in the reading. Dr. Corbet, who assisted in the *post-mortem* examination of L'Angelier's body, gave it as his opinion that deceased had died from the effects of irritant poison—the body presenting the appearance which generally followed the taking of arsenic. Christina Mackenzie, who had been a servant in the family of Miss Smith's father, deposed to clandestine interviews between L'Angelier and Miss Smith, and to taking letters from one to the other. Miss Perry said she had been acquainted with L'Angelier since 1853. She knew of the engagement between him and Miss Smith. On one occasion he said, speaking of his illness, "I can't think why I am so unwell after getting that coffee and chocolate with her" (meaning Miss Smith). The nature of his illness was such, he said, that he fell on the floor and could not rise. L'Angelier mentioned that Miss Smith had expressed a wish to have the letters she had written to him returned; and that he had refused to give them up except to her father, which she would not accede to; and that the engagement remained unbroken at Miss Smith's desire. Other evidence of a less important nature, and some matters of a technical kind, occupied the Court this day.

On Saturday Dr. Christison was recalled, and examined with regard to the use of arsenic as a cosmetic, which he considered to be highly dangerous, as it would produce inflammation, probably, of the eyes and nostrils, and perhaps of the mouth. If taken in coffee or cream the arsenic would not be perceptible. The remainder of this day was occupied in reading a number of letters, mostly from Miss Smith to L'Angelier—of the style and nature of which the brief epistle we gave last week is a fair specimen. On March 13 she wrote to L'Angelier, ending thus:—"I am longing to see you, sweet love of my heart, my own sweet love." "MINNIE." On the 16th of the same month she wrote to Mr. Minnoch (to whom she was engaged to be married in the following June), whom she addresses as her "dearest William," says that his departure has made her dull and sad, and reminds him of the "sweet walk" they had had at Dunblane—"a walk that fixed the date of the day when we began our new and happy life." Four days after this she wrote the over-fool note to L'Angelier which was found after his death in his vest pocket, and which we gave last week.

On Monday some further evidence of little importance having been offered by the Crown, thirty-one witnesses were examined for the defence. Several of these deposed to fits of violence on the part of the deceased. He was easily depressed and as easily uplifted. On one occasion he threatened to throw himself out of window, and at another spoke of jumping off the pier. On hearing of the marriage of a lady he had been in love with he took up a large knife and threatened to stab himself. He several times spoke of self-destruction by different means. He stated that while in France he had given arsenic to horses, to give them wind for their journey; and that he had taken it himself to relieve pain. He had also been seen to take poppy-seed in considerable quantities. To one witness he had spoken of using arsenic regularly. Some of the witnesses deposed to his having had frequently severe bowel complaints—being taken suddenly ill with vomiting and purging. At three druggists' shops a person strikingly like the photograph of the deceased had purchased laudanum. Drs. Laurie and Douglas spoke to the possibility of lavage the face with water in which arsenic had been put without injurious results. This closed the case for the defence.

The whole of Tuesday was occupied by the address of the Lord Advocate for the prosecution. In an eloquent and elaborate speech he analysed with great minuteness the details of this painful case. He said, while expressing the gratification he should feel if the jury could give a verdict of acquittal consistently with their oath, that the case he presented was such that, as he believed, every link in the chain was complete, and every loophole stopped by which the unhappy prisoner could escape.

On Wednesday the Dean of Faculty made an able speech for the prisoner, contending that it was not proved that the prisoner and L'Angelier met on the 19th of February, and particularly that it was not proved the prisoner possessed arsenic until the 21st of February, though all the druggists' shops in Glasgow had been searched, and the prisoner's purchases had been openly and frankly made. The Crown must, therefore, choose between the horns of this dilemma:—If L'Angelier was then ill from arsenic some other hand than the prisoner's must have administered it; if he was not, the whole foundation of the case was shaken. After maintaining that the evidence disproved their having met on the 22nd of February, the second occasion on which she was charged with attempting to poison, he referred to the absence of all proof whatever that they had met the night before the death of L'Angelier. The appointment was made for Saturday, not Sunday. Prisoner went to her bed late that night with her sister, and there was not a tittle of evidence that the house was disturbed or approached in the course of the night. She could have had no motive to destroy L'Angelier while he had such letters in his possession, and every circumstance in the case spoke strongly against the probability of her committing a foul and deliberate murder. After referring to the probability of L'Angelier's death being the result of suicide or arising from other causes, he called on the jury not rashly to tear aside the veil of mystery in which Providence had wrapped this man, and in an eloquent and affecting peroration prayed them to bring their hearts as well as their minds into judgment in this case.

The Lord Justice Clerk commenced his charge to the jury. He said, poisoning by arsenic was almost always a secret crime, and was generally to be proved by circumstantial evidence; that evidence, however, must be complete, distinct, and satisfactory, and must exclude the possibility of innocence or of unexplained mystery, and they must not supply any defect in the prosecutor's case by suspicion or presumption against the accused. They must be satisfied that the accused had the purpose and the opportunity; they must be satisfied the parties met that night. They might have a strong suspicion they did so, or the probabilities of the case might favour that view; but unless they could by just, satisfactory, and inevitable inference conclude that they did meet, a link remained wanting in the case, and the catastrophe and its alleged cause were not found together. The numerous theories for the defence might not be of much value, but their failure could in no way strengthen the case for the

prosecution, which must be of itself complete and conclusive, and carry conviction to their minds.

The Court adjourned at six o'clock on the following day.

On Thursday the Lord Justice Clerk resumed his summing up, and, having called to the recollection of the jury the point at which the Court adjourned last, proceeded to read and comment upon the whole of the evidence adduced both on the part of the Crown and for the defence. He, in conclusion, earnestly impressed on the jury the importance of their fully considering all they had heard, and said that the case now only awaited their verdict. Unless they thought that clear conviction was brought to their minds it would be their duty to acquit her. They were not to proceed upon suspicion, or even strong suspicion, but there must be strong conviction in their minds, and, if there was any reasonable doubt, it was their duty to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt; but, if they came to that clear conclusion of her guilt, they were not to allow any suggestion made for the defence to deter them from doing their duty. The learned Judge, having reminded the jury of the oath they had taken, concluded by beseeching an allwise and allseeing Providence to direct them to a right verdict.

The jury then retired to their room, and in a short time afterwards reappeared in court, when the foreman said, "We find the prisoner Not Guilty on the first count, and Not Proven on the second and third counts."

The first count referred to the poisoning on the 19th of February. The two other counts alleged poisoning on the 22nd of February and the 22nd of March. (There was no proof during the trial that Miss Smith purchased arsenic before the 21st of February.)

EN ROUTE FOR CHINA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

HONG-KONG, May 12, 1857.

MY last was dated from Ceylon; but, being only in sight, I did not write anything of the country. We arrived on the 11th, early in the morning. The intense green of the vegetation was delightful after the barren countries we had seen of late. We had a really tropical breakfast—pine-apples, bananas, and oranges. On going ashore, instead of being assailed by donkey-drivers, here we were implored by numbers of men with combs and long hair to purchase various precious stones. Having provided ourselves with Chinese umbrellas, we sallied out, hired a carriage, and drove through forests of cocoanut and other tropical trees. The scene was enchanting: the blue sky overhead; the bluer sea beyond, dashing its dazzling snow-white surf against the red rocks and beach; the picturesque and pleasing-looking natives, their huts half hidden among bananas, and the children swinging between two cocoanut-trees—altogether it was like a lovely dream. Every turn of the road showed us new beauties, till we arrived at the Cinnamon-gardens: here we alighted, had tiffin, struck up a tune on the piano, walked out, and then drove home to the hotel, where we dined. The thermometer was at 90 deg., but the punkah-wallah did his duty manfully, and the soothing influence of milk punch whiled away the time, till the shades of evening warned us it was time to return to our wooden walls; so we got into a boat, most peculiar in build—a mere log, with an outrigger, so that up-setting is impossible—and climbed up the side of the *Pekin*.

In six days we arrived at Penang, whose lovely hills were clothed with evergreen trees and jungle; the little town itself sleeping in bowers of palms, cocoanuts, mangoes, plantains, and other tropical trees. We landed at seven p.m., and went round the town. The Chinese quarter amused me: the shops were very like French shops, and the Celestials were as busy as ants. We took a coach and drove to the billiard-room, composed of reeds, and highly picturesque. Here a party of ruffianly English merchant sailors and skippers were playing, cursing, and bullying, as is too often the practice of Englishmen abroad. Upon the unfortunate Arabs and Egyptians, and poor donkey-boys, the bullying Englishman lays his cane or stick for nothing but to show that he is weaker than they are.

We left Penang: the sea was splendidly phosphorescent. In three days we reached Singapore: it was night. We drove through nutmeg plantations; and the atmosphere was scented with all kinds of spices. We called upon a gentleman, and sat beneath a verandah, watching the intensely bright lightning. Bats were flying about the room, lizards crawled on the ceiling, and the noise made by crickets and cicadas was tremendous. We returned to our hotel, where we found a more ruffianly party than at Penang, playing bowls and nine-pins. We turned in under the mosquito curtains, and next morning breakfasted in the open shed-like dining-room. We then walked out; met crowds of Chinamen: it was awfully hot; we retired into the billiard-room, but it was too hot: "no can play," as Chinamen say, "too muchee hote."

We adjourned to our hotel, having seen all Singapore. We left the island, and steamed away for some days, the weather being hot till within two days of Hong-Kong, when it got cool and grey all at once. On the 29th of April came in sight of the Celestial coast, the weather chilly and grey, blowing hard. We arrived at Hong-Kong in the morning: the place looked astonishingly small. A number of sampans put off, and several officers came on board to meet Colonel Grahame, Commander of the 59th. I rowed ashore, and was surprised to find Hong-Kong much larger than I expected. The houses are built in Anglo-something style, with verandahs. The Queen's-road is broad, and brimful of shops. The harbour is surrounded with mountains, the summits of which almost always in dull weather are lost in the clouds. On the opposite side is the China mainland. The little village of Kowloon, on the water's edge, is very picturesque; but it is not considered safe to go there.

Having walked about the town, in company with Dr. James, of the *Pekin*, we returned on board and dined. The view of Hong-Kong in the evening from the ship was lovely; and at sunset the Chinamen on the junks "Chin-chin Jos," that is, paid their devotions to Jos by beating gongs and tomtoms, and letting off crackers. At night the effect of the lights of the town creeping up the mountain side was very curious. The next day was rainy and gloomy, and five degrees cooler; the narrow Chinese streets were very dark and smoky; the coolies, with their enormous conical straw hats, are very picturesque gentry. The activity of the Celestials is quite exhilarating after the apathy of the other Orientals; their shops are very European-looking; the painters are very numerous, and their miniatures copied from daguerreotypes are splendidly executed; you can get materials for painting and drawing of native manufacture almost as well as in Paris.

The other day we took an excursion in the *Zouave* yacht, belonging to Mr. Gibb, with Mr. Grey and Mr. Adam Scott, of Canton. We carried with us two revolvers and a rifle, in case of accident. The rural population were as polite as Frenchmen. Everywhere we went we were *chin-chined* by the little boys (*chin-chin* means how do you do, and thank you, and a host of complimentary things). The vegetation was truly splendid. Mr. Grey had a tremendous pith hat, a good beard, and a blue coat, with a belt, to which hung his revolver; Mr. Adam Scott wore a straw helmet, a white flannel coat, white trousers, and tremendously heavy hunting-whip; your humble servant a huge Chinese umbrella, a red sash round the waist, with attached revolver. We toiled up hill and down hill, and, after a long ramble, got on board the beautiful yacht, sailed over to Stanley, where some Madras infantry were stationed: some officers came down in Crimean *negligé*, and took us over the barracks, which were delightfully cool. We had hitherto considered the Chinese awful people, as most Englishmen do (except those who know them, like Mr. Adam Scott). We had been all round the villages, and had not met with anything but attention and a desire to please from the natives. In sailing through some splendid scenery we got becalmed: there was not a breath of wind, and the idea of pirates entered the heads of my friends: the revolvers were loaded, and we floated along with the tide. I went below, got to sleep, and, on waking up, went again on deck: the two Englishmen were asleep full length in the moonlight, and eight or ten of our Chinamen were squatting in various directions. The scene was highly picturesque: there was not a breath of wind when I got into the punt and rowed along; it was past twelve, I was dozing, when all at once I was awoke by the gentlemen jumping up and drawing the revolvers; a fishing-boat was rowing after us, when we told the coolies to intimate that if they did not stop rowing we should fire: they did not stop, the aim was taken, but, on being told again, they stopped. Nothing further happened, and we arrived at Hong-Kong at 2 a.m. The town was deserted by all but the police-

T H E W A R I N C H I N A .



CHOW-CHOW AT HONG-KONG.

men with their guns. I returned on board to sleep. Next day I went to a theatrical representation at a village on the other side of the island: we took one revolver, a shilleagh, and a pig-sticker, plenty of pigeon pie, and pale ale. Our good-tempered coolies pulled most lustily; the Comprador went with us. Having reached the village, a large stage of bamboo matting and talipot palm-leaves was erected in a short space of time. We passed through a crowd of Celestials and seated ourselves among them; they were very delighted. The performance was very lively: "Plenty Mandarins, and some niecy wifo; all same that Frenchy sing-song, you Sare? Number one ally plover," as the Anglo-Chinese talkee goes. The Mandarins all had flags to their backs, which is authentic; and the soldiers wore dark blue, with sashes (likewise authentic), and bamboo hats. The acting was capital, and resembled

a French vaudeville. The names of the acts were posted up in neat frames on each side of the stage. The orchestra was not bad. The crowd was even better behaved than a French one: not a sound, except when something droll came out, when a laugh resounded through the place. I never saw so good-tempered an audience. I left highly gratified with the whole scene.

On board the steamer, as a first-class passenger, we had a most gentlemanly Chinaman: he sat at table, used a knife and fork, drank sherry like a gentleman, ate everything—was, in fact, "quite a gentleman." Yet not one of the passengers took any notice of him—treated him worse than a dog. Why? Because he was a Chinaman—because we had a quarrel at Canton with Cantonese.

The inhabitants of Hong-Kong, with a few exceptions, are, like those of Alexandria, decidedly "snobs," sacrificing to dollars, but,

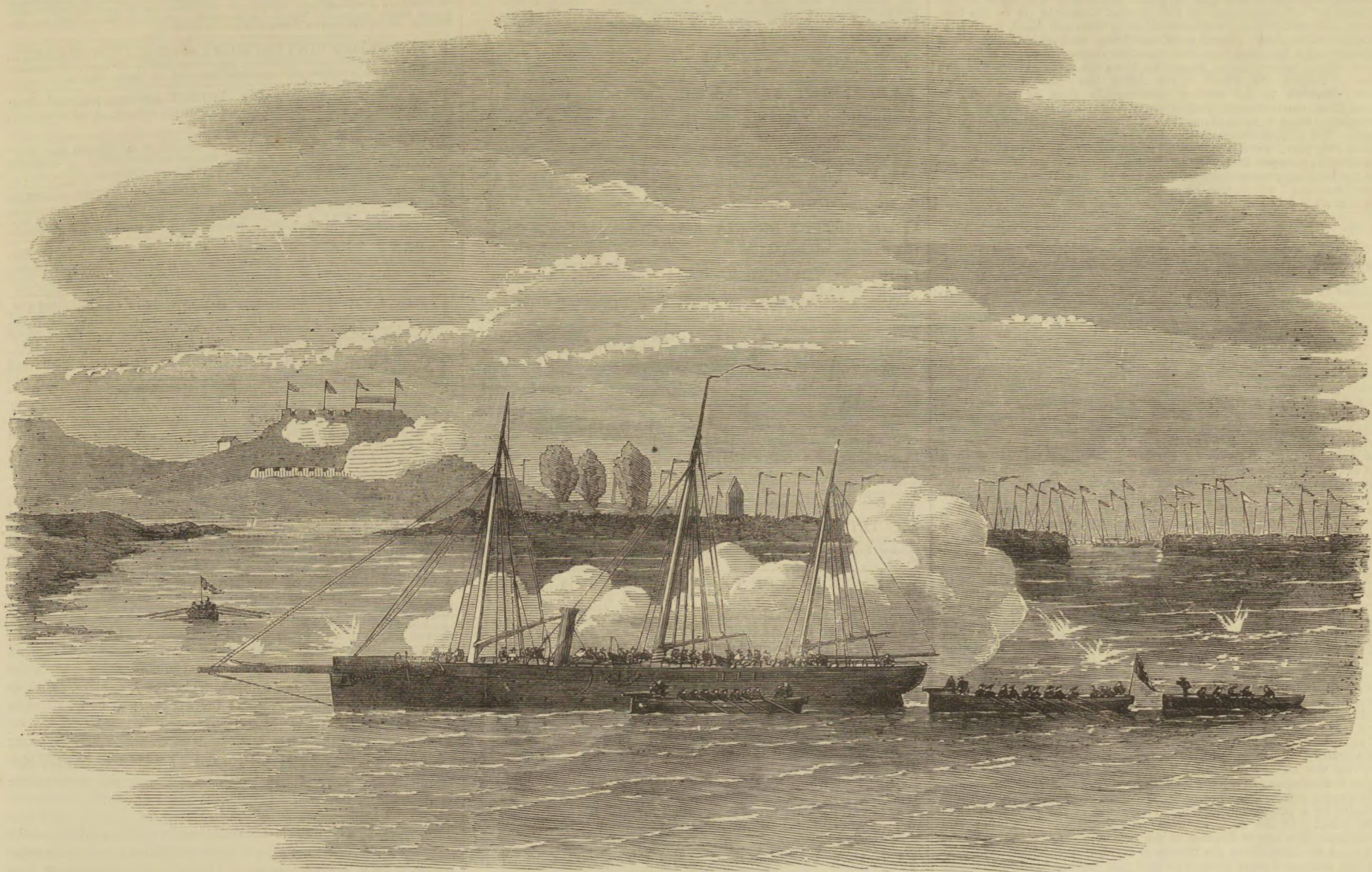
above all, to dress. I met with the greatest kindness on board the ship *Pekin*. I shall long remember the happy evenings on the quarter-deck.

I have a most splendid berth on board an opium receiving-ship.

In the Sketch I have shown the coolies hard at work discharging bales of opium. The officer in the pith hat, left-hand side, is writing down the number of bales, &c.; the sepoy is writing the number on a slate—lascars seeing that "all's right." When the ship leaves, silk is taken in smaller bales. The ship to which the cargo is being consigned is the *Fort William*. In the companion Sketch are three Chinamen having *chow-chow*—that is, food with chopsticks. They were passengers on board the *Pekin*. Their little cooking-stove is on the right, their tea apparatus on the left; bananas hanging up, and a pineapple for dessert.



DISCHARGING OPIUM FROM THE "PEKIN."



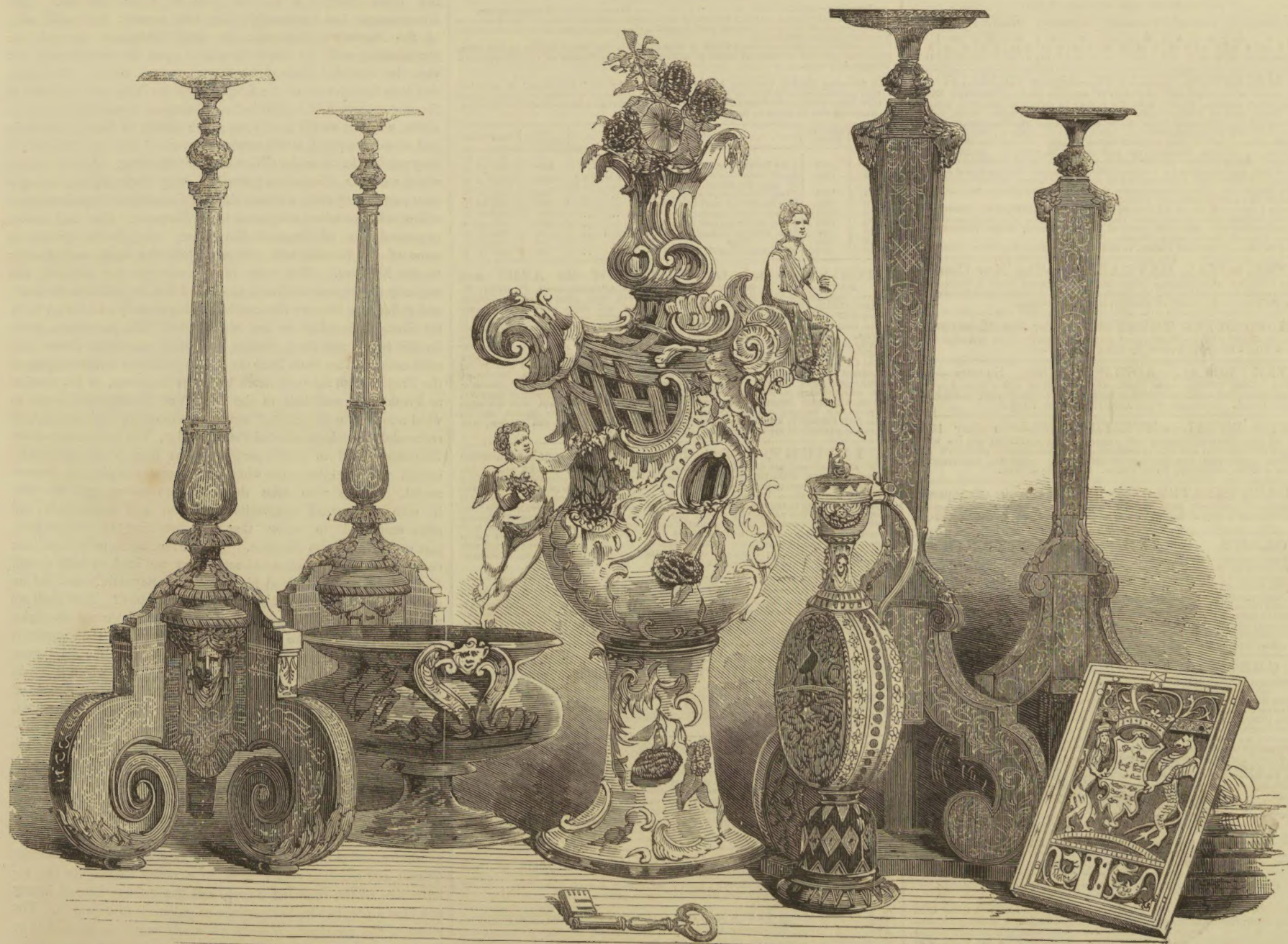
H.M. GUNBOAT "STARLING" ENGAGING A BATTERY IN FATSHEEN CREEK, CANTON RIVER.

H.M. GUN-BOAT "STARLING" ENGAGING A BATTERY IN FATSHEEN CREEK, CANTON RIVER.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 27 we engraved the very perilous voyage of the above gun-boat, towed by the *Infatigable* over 10,000 miles of its course. We are now enabled to illustrate the first action in which the *Starling* was engaged from the sketch and communication of an officer present.

On the morning of the 6th of May her H.M.'s gun-boat *Starling*, Lieutenant Commander Villiers, together with the *Encounter's* pinnace, Macao forts barge, *Acorn's* and *Elk's* pinnaces, and a party of marines from the *Encounter*, under the command of Captain Hamilton, of the *Elk*, proceeded through the *Acorn's* booms in Hamilton Creek for the purpose of trying if a passage could be found into Fatsheen Creek; and after much twisting and turning, &c., and through the able assistance of Mr. Raymond, Master of the *Encounter*

(who went ahead in a gig sounding the way for the gun-boat to follow), and the unceasing attention of Commander Villiers and Mr. Molloy, Second Master of the gun-boat, we succeeded in little more than an hour in entering the fairway of the Fatsheen Creek. He then proceeded towards a small battery, recently erected, and mounting nine or ten guns (for the purpose of guarding the fleet of mandarin war-junks that were seeking protection under the lee of Hyacinth Island). The *Starling* then dropped anchor about 2000 yards from the fort, which opened



fire upon us immediately, which of course was duly returned; our first four or five shot, however, all went clean over the fort, and, finding theirs dropping short of us, we immediately weighed and stood closer in, until some of their shot passed over us, when the anchor was again let go, a kedge got out astern, and the ship hauled broadside on to the fort, about 1700 yards off, and commenced firing shot and shell, from fore-most and after guns: after a continued firing on both sides for about an hour and a half, and very little apparent damage done to either, we were obliged to weigh, and proceeded down the creek to save the ebb tide. During the whole of the firing the Chinese at the fort were observed to be waving innumerable flags at us; but, on more than one occasion, they disappeared for a short time, most probably owing to some of our shells dropping unpleasantly close to them. We arrived alongside the senior officer's ship, on our return, about four p.m., when the boats all left for their respective ships, and the *Starling* dropped anchor in her former station. Want of time before the mail closing prevents my sending you an illustration of an "infernal machine" which was sent down the river and exploded under the *Accorn's* bows on the morning of the 3rd of May, at daylight.

THE SALE AT ALTON TOWERS.

THE extensive sale which has just commenced at Alton Towers, one of the seats of the late Earl of Shrewsbury, has afforded a large number of the nobility, gentry, and others who have availed themselves of a catalogue from Messrs. Christie and Manson, a great treat, by the inspection of the picture-galleries and the various apartments, filled with articles of every kind tending to gratify the taste. We have selected a group of some of the oldest.

The centre is a fine boldly-designed Dresden Vase, white, of basket pattern in the upper part; the curved scrolls are edged with burnished gold. On the body and base are placed raised flowers, coloured from nature, mostly imitating the carnation or pink—apparently a favourite flower with the artist. On the rounded or globose portion of the upper part is placed a winged cherub, in the act of flying, and offering from each hand some flowers. Upon the handle's portion above, on the right hand, is a damsel, of a rustic character, lightly draped from the shoulders to the waist, and thence enveloped in a spotted petticoat. She has naked feet. A fine group of flowers crowns the top of the vase (our representation is one of a pair—they are really fine specimens). To the left of this vase in our group is a fine Majolica bowl, having grotesque heads for the handles. The outline of this object is very elegant, but is almost lost in the base by the streaks of colour with which it is finished. The body is ornamented in colour, with a view of the coast, or the side of a river, with rocks, trees, &c.

The next objects on the left are a pair of beautiful Candelabra of the period of Louis XIV.: they are in buhl; the bases are of tripod form, with curved angles, the whole richly inlaid and engraved; the edges are ornamented in brass; in the centre between the feet is a female head crowned with laurel, and from the sides of each head depends a piece of drapery, the background of this is a representation of a piece of bordered tapestry. The small Jug on the right of the Dresden vase is a curious Flemish one, the front and back being flattened; it is grey and blue in colour—the ornamentations being grey, whilst the background is a deep blue. The date upon the jug is 1589. The cover is of metal, surmounted by a nondescript terminal with curved tail: it supports a shield in front.

Just behind this latter object is another pair of Candelabra of the same period, but somewhat different in form—being triangular all the way up the stem, and capped by an octagonal top. They are as richly decorated as the others, and possess equal merit.

The next object is an old Lock, bearing the arms of England, surmounted by a projecting crown. The whole of the ornament is in bold relief. It has been entirely re-embellished by gilding and colouring. The key at the foot of the vase is the one belonging to the lock; but we have taken the liberty to enlarge it a little out of proportion, to show it more fully. It is now just one-fourth the actual size.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 12.—5th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 13.—Duke of Orleans accidentally killed, 1842.
TUESDAY, 14.—Bastille destroyed, 1789.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—St. Swithin.
THURSDAY, 16.—Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.
FRIDAY, 17.—Dr. Watts born, 1674.
SATURDAY, 18.—Hampton killed, 1643.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 18, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 15	5 40	6 06	6 23	6 50	7 11	7 35
8 15	8 40	9 06	9 23	9 50	10 11	10 35

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Signor GIUGLINI has the honour to announce that his BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 13, on which occasion he will have the honour to appear in five of his principal characters. Fourth Act of Verdi's Opera IL TROVATORE: Leonora, Mlle. Spezia; Azucena, Mlle. Albani; Il Conte di Luna, Signor Benvenuto; Manrico, Signor Giuglini. The Last Act of LUCIA DI LAMERMOORE: Lucy, Mlle. Piccolomini; Bidebent, Signor Vialletti; Enrico, Signor Belletti; and Edgardo, Signor Giuglini. For the first time the Last Act of Bellini's IL PIRATA, including the celebrated "Tu vedrai": Imogene, Mlle. Ortolani; Gualtero, Signor Giuglini; and the Last Scene of I MARTIRI, including the grand duet, "Il suon dell' arpe angelica": Paulina, Mlle. Piccolomini; Polito, Signor Giuglini. The Last Act of LA FAVORITA: Leonora, Mlle. Spezia; Balduino, Signor Vialletti; and Fernando, Signor Giuglini. The entertainments in the Ballet Department will unite the talents of Mesdames Rosati, Katrine, and Boschetti.

On THURSDAY next, July 16, an EXTRA NIGHT—IL DON GIOVANNI: Piccolomini, Spezia, Ortolani, Belletti, Benvenuto, Corsi, Vialletti, and Giuglini. The entertainments in the Ballet Department will unite the talents of Mesdames Rosati, Mlles. Boschetti and Katrine, Signor Rosati, Boratti, and M. Massot.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The New Comedy, entitled VICTIMS, every Evening (Wednesday next excepted, when a Performance will be given in remembrance of the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold). After the New Comedy, the new Farce of the FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR; and a new Ballet.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—Monday, and during the Week, will be presented Shakespeare's Play of THE TEMPEST, preceded by LIVING TOO FAST.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Great Success.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams every Night.—Second week of a new Irish Drama.—MONDAY, and during the week, CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY. THE FAIRY CIRCLE; or, Con O'Carolan's Dream. To conclude with LATEST from NEW YORK.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—On July 13th, 14th, and 15th, the entertainments will commence with MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE. On July 14th, 15th, and 16th, to commence with Shakespeare's RICHARD III.; with Equestrian Illustrations, and Death of White Surrey. Concluding with matchless SCENES in the ARENA, introducing Mlle. Millos. Commence at Seven.

STANDARD THEATRE.—One Week More.—In consequence of arrangements previously made, the Management most reluctantly announces that Professor ANDERSON'S stay is limited to one week more.—Every evening at half-past Seven.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE VARIETE. The Star Company of Great Britain.—Last Three Nights of this great Equestrian Exhibition in Liverpool, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, July 13th, 14th, and 15th. Grand Amalgamation of Novelties for the Benefit of Mrs. Charles Hengler, on Monday, July 13th. The Establishment will open in Chester for Two Nights only on the 17th and 18th of July, when the whole of the celebrated corps of Artists, who have met with such unparalled success in Liverpool for the last twenty weeks, including J. M. Hengler, the first Artist in Europe, with Mr. Arthur Barnes, the great Somersault Thrower, and the unrivalled Company of Riders, will appear. During the vacation the Liverpool Cirque will undergo considerable improvement, and be redecorated in the most costly style.—Proprietor and Director, Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

THE GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS, numbering 220 Men and Horses—the largest establishment in the world. Sole and only Proprietors, Messrs. HOWES and CUSHING.

This gigantic establishment, arrived from New York in the ship "Southampton," and landed in Liverpool April 20th, 1857 (see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of May 2nd). The only American Company travelling, and has no connection with any other establishment in England. The Company has been selected from the principal American Amphitheatres, and their performances are the most novel and varied ever seen, comprising Americans, Indians, and Arabs, forming a combination of talent at once unequalled and unapproachable. They will visit the following towns, entering in grand procession, preceded by the Apollonian, or Musical Chariot, drawn by four white Arabian horses, and followed by a team of four white horses, drawn by Mr. Arthur Barnes, the great Somersault Thrower, and the unrivalled Company of Riders, will appear. During the vacation the Liverpool Cirque will undergo considerable improvement, and be redecorated in the most costly style.—Proprietor and Director, Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Howes and Cushing wish to caution the public against the imposition of small concerns proceeding them, assuming the name "American Circus," and copying their bills, &c., none having the most remote claim to anything American.

MR. W. S. WOODIN AS MDME. RISTORI, IN HER MOST FAMOUS TRAGIC CHARACTER.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OIL OF ODDITIES, Vocal and Characteristic, Every Evening (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance on Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls in iv be secured (without extra charge) at the Box-office, King's-William-street, Charing-cross. Tickets may be had at the principal Music-sellers.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—The celebrated BAND of the GUIDES, under their renowned conductor, Mons. Bendor. The Directors have the honour to announce that they have been enabled, by the gracious permission of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, to effect an engagement with this celebrated Band for a very short period. As the return to Belgium of this magnificent Corps de Musique must most positively take place at the close of this engagement, their services being commanded on the occasion of the marriage of the Archduke Maximilian of Austria. The distinguished vocalist, Mlle. Garsier, will also appear. Conductor of the String Band (which is in addition to the Band of the Guides), Mr. Alfred Mellon. Danson's Colossal Swiss Mountain Scenery, various novel Amusements, and Southby's Fireworks. The whole forming, an ensemble of unequalled attraction.—Admission 1s.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office. Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

MISS P. HORTON'S NEW ILLUSTRATIONS.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED will repeat their entirely NEW ENTERTAINMENT at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, every Evening (except Saturday), at 8; Saturday Mornings at 3.—Admission, 2s. and 1s.; Stalls, 3s.; may be secured at the Gallery, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE will recommence in SEPTEMBER, being the fifth year of their entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE.—Whitton-road, Ipswich.

THE NONDESCRIPT.—Grand and Novel Attraction.—Miss JULIA PASTRANA, the NONDESCRIPT, from the United States and Canada, where she has held her Levees in all the principal Cities, and created the greatest possible excitement, being pronounced by most eminent Naturalists and Physicians the Wonder of the World, will at the REGENT GALLERY every day, introducing English and Spanish Ballads and fancy dancing. Morning, 11 to 1, and 3 to 5; Evening, 8 to 10. No evening entertainment on Saturday. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Stalls can be procured at the Box-office, Regent Gallery, every day between 10 and 4, without any extra charge.

MUSICAL UNION.—The Prince Consort Patron.—Last Matinee of the Season, TUESDAY, JULY 14th, at Half-past Three o'clock. Quartet in D: Haydn; Sonata, E minor, Piano and Violin, Beethoven; Quartet in C, No. 9, Beethoven; Solo, Violoncello, Piatto; Scherzo, B flat minor, Piano-forte, Chopin. Executants, Ernst, Goffrie, Blagrove, and Piatto; Pianist, Hallé. Subscriptions due to be paid without delay. Tickets to be had of Cramer and Co.; Chappell and Co.; and Olivier's. J. ELLA, Director.

MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE will give her HOME and FOREIGN LYRICS at the WATERLOO ROOMS, EDINBURGH, JULY 13th and following evenings, consisting of Songs, Characters, and Costumes of many Lands. The whole of the music by J. F. Duggan.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to Trafalgar-square), from Nine till Dark. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS will shortly CLOSE their 23rd ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. JAMES FAHAY, Secretary.

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The Fourth EXHIBITION of PICTURES by MODERN ARTISTS of the FRENCH SCHOOL is NOW OPEN at the FRENCH GALLERY, 121, Pall-mall (opposite the Opera Colonnade). Admission, 1s.; catalogues, 6d. each. Open from Nine to Six daily. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GENERAL WILLIAMS and his STAFF LEAVING KARS, and the ALLIED GENERALS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL. Painted by Thomas Barker, Esq. The grand historical Pictures of the late War are now being EXHIBITED by Messrs. LLOYD (BROTHERS) and CO., at the Auction Mart, City, from Ten to Five. Admission 6d. each.

MDLLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S Great Picture of the HORSE FAIR.—Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi and Co. beg to announce that the above Picture is now ON VIEW from Nine till Six, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, for a limited period.—Admission, 1s.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 16, MADDOX-STREET (corner of Bond-street), GALLERY of ENAMEL CABINET PICTURES, by Wurtlich, Langhammer, Deininger, and other celebrated Bavarian Artists.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE, No. 50, Regent-street, London. CITY BRANCH—No. 14, Cornhill, London. Established 1800.

Policy Holders' Capital, £1,569,704. Annual Income, £173,306. Bonuses Declared, £960,000. Claims paid since the establishment of the Office, £2,600,838.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL GREY, DIRECTOR.

Henry B. Alexander, Esq., Chairman. George Dacre, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Henry Bencewille Churchill, Esq. Aspley Pellatt, Esq. William Judd, Esq. George Round, Esq. Sir Richard D. King, Bart. The Rev. James Sherman. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P. The Rev. Isaac Spricer. Thomas Maughan, Esq. Frederick Esq. Benjamin Oliveira, Esq., F.R.S. William Henry Stone, Esq. Managing Director—John A. Beaumont, Esq. Secretary—John Hoddinott, Esq.

Physician—John Maclean, M.D., F.R.S., 29, Upper Montagu-street, Montagu-square. The profits (subject to a trifling deduction) are divided among the Insured. The plan upon which they are divided gives to each party insured a share proportioned to the amount of the Premiums he has contributed.

In addition to this advantage which is now offered to the policy-holders in this office, an annual addition or Bonus is made to each policy in anticipation of the Quinquennial Division of Profits.

The following Extract, from the List of Claims paid by the "Provident," is published with the sanction of the parties interested in the Policies, some of whom have accompanied their acknowledgment of the unexpected advantages with an earnest desire that the widest circulation may be given to the publication.

No. of Policy.	Date of Policy.	Life Insured.	Sum Insured.	Sum Paid.
2066	1819	John Bennett, Esq., M.P., Pythouse, Wilts.	£500	£467 9 d.
2060	1815	Sir William Earle Welby, Bart., Denton House, near Grantham.	3000	5338 6 0
2685	1818	Count Wratlaw, Kugby.	2000	3214 9 0
4676	1829	The Right Hon. Earl of Portsmouth.	1000	2001 13 11
3608	1820	Thomas Worthington, Esq., Dublin.	1000	1827 4 7
6905	1829	Henry G. Bevan, Esq., Limerick.	1000	1777 3 8
3159	1818	Mrs. Frances Richardson, Knareborough.	500	1094 15 2
5362	1824	Ditto	500	1069 16 10
1258	1811	Mr. George Burnell, York.	500	1070 15 9

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 29, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel—Portability, combined with great power, in FIELD, RACE, and COLLEGE GASSES, and general out-door day and night powerful Walcott's COLOUR PERSPECTIVE GLASS, each only 12s. 6d. and 18s. 6d. The new and improved 21 and 36 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person's countenance 12 and 18 miles. They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Opera-houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer-stalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are now making use of them as day and night glasses, in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, Gamekeepers, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some, 34 inches, with an extra astronomical eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes, with increasing power, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented SPECTACLES LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them, in a letter, and stating the distance from the eyes they can read small print with it, and those who have not made use of spectacles by stating their age—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and invisible Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 29, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION, 1851, valuable, new-invented, very small, powerful Walcott's COLOUR GLASS, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and heard 13 miles. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen from 5 to 6 miles. Price 30s. Another kind of Glass, very inferior to the above, only 12s. 6d. to see a mile.—Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 29, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. (Observe, opposite the York Hotel.)

PULVERMACHER'S Medical ELECTRIC CHAIR (approved by the Académie de Médecine, Paris, and rewarded by the Great Exhibition), a discovery of extraordinary curative properties to which no pills or any other medicine can be compared. All persons, or any number in a family, can use it, and convince themselves, by seeing and feeling the wonderful phenomena it produces, how infallible and instantaneous are its effects upon the body. Thousands of cures show how remarkable, yet truly natural and efficacious, it is in rheumatism, neuralgia (as head and tooth ache), liver complaints, indigestion, asthma, lumbago, gout, sciatica, deafness, colds, spasms, epilepsy, paralysis, and all nervous affections. Chains, 4s. 6d. and upwards. Pulvermacher and Co., 73, Oxford-street, adjoining the Princess Theatre.

TEETH—TREASURES of ART.—Consider them as such supplied by Mr. A. FRESCO, Diplomatic Surgeon-Dentist, recognised by the celebrated Dr. Edward Cook, of Guy's Hospital, and by many other eminent medical men. Mr. F. may be consulted, gratis, daily, 513, New Oxford-street, London.

MONEY ADVANCED WITHOUT SURETIES.—NATIONAL DISCOUNT LOAN FUND and DEPOSIT BANK, 10, Essex-street, Strand, London.—Loans from £5 to £500 with sureties; Loans from £5 to £200 without sureties. Bills discounted, Money advanced on Bills of Sale, &c.—G. LAURENCE, Manager.

ETON WAR MEMORIAL FUND.—The Committee have now the pleasure of announcing that the DESIGNS for the WINDOWS to be erected in the Chapel at Eton College are in course of progress, and will soon be completed. They have therefore to request all Etonians who are desirous of contributing to the Memorial to forward their donations at once to Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's-court; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, Lombard-street; or Messrs. Neville, Reid, and Co., Windsor; as the subscription lists will shortly be closed.

INDEPENDENT INVESTMENT and BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 5, the best yet established, securing large interest with perfect safety. Prospectuses of J. HOLCOMBE, 5, Oldham-place, Bagnigge Wells-road, near Exmouth-street.

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. DONOVAN has returned from America, and may be consulted as usual.—LONDON SCHOOL of PHRENOLOGY, 1, Adelaide-street, Trafalgar-square, W.C.

EDUCATION.—Parents, before choosing a School for your School for your Sons, read "A FEW WORDS on EDUCATION, by COMMON SENSE." Free for 12 postage stamps.—Address, Dr. A. Aylsham.

EDUCATION.—11, Brunswick-terrace, Windsor.—Miss DANGERFIELD'S ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES will be REOPENED on the 22nd instant. Terms moderate. References, Mr. C. E. Mudge, Select Library, New Oxford-street, London; and Mr. H. Dangerfield, Architect and Borough Surveyor, Cheltenham.

INFANT TRAINING and HOME COMFORTS at the PREPARATORY SCHOOL conducted by Miss EDITH S. RIX, North Hill, Colchester. Terms, Twenty-five Guineas per annum. Town address, 13, Pembury-road, Lower Clapton, N.E.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A BENEFICENT CLERGYMAN, formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, residing in the best part of Bucking-hamshire, prepares PUPILS for the Universities and Military Colleges. Terms, 120 guineas a year.—Address, Alpha, Post-office, Slough.

TO PARENTS and OTHERS.—An ARCHITECT and SURVEYOR of long experience in the city of London has a Vacancy for a well-educated YOUTH as OUT-DOOR PUPIL. Further information may be obtained by written application addressed A. B., at Mrs. Hickson's, Stationer, King-street, Cheapside.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—A Gentlewoman who has had much experience in teaching and training Young Ladies offers a HOME, with efficient instruction, to TWO PUPILS, as Companions in study to two others at present under her care. Terms, including French, piano, and drawing, Fifty Guineas per annum. German, Italian, and Harp on masters' terms. Locality, two miles west of the Marble Arch. References exchanged. Address S. P. O., Post-office, Notting-hill-gate.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES.—Inclusive Terms, 35 Guineas.—At a Superior Establishment, near town, conducted by a talented Married Lady, there are THREE VACANCIES. The French, Italian, and German languages, Music, Singing, Drawing, Painting, and Dancing, are taught by Masters of high repute. There is a resident Parisienne, and the French language is the only medium of communication. The House is large and detached, and replete with every comfort.—Address, Bellini, Mr. Wray's, Bookseller, Tranquil-vale, Blackheath.

GUERNSEY.—To be LET, from the end of July, for Five or Six Weeks, in St. Peter-port, Guernsey, a FURNISHED HOUSE, with garden and greenhouse. It contains ten rooms, commands an extensive sea-view, and is lighted throughout with gas. There is a good library, a finger organ, and a nearly new 61-octave pianoforte by Collard. A servant to wait can be provided, but no cook. Terms £5 0s. per week. Apply to Mr. S. Barber, College Bookseller, High-street, Guernsey.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—The several Designs for the Block Plan, the Foreign Department, and the War-office, for which Premiums have been awarded by the Judges, will be engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1857.

THE re-elections in those arrondissements of Paris which at the ordinary election did not give to their candidates an adequate gross majority have proved even more hostile to the Government than the original returns. Out of ten members of the *Corps Legislatif* elected by the capital, five are not only the avowed opponents of Imperialism, but three out of the five represent the Republicanism of 1848, and held office in the Provisional Government. Cavaignac, Goudchaux, and Carnot are names that must grate harshly upon the ears of the present occupant of the Tuileries, while the names less distinguished of Darimon and Ollivier must be equally suggestive of the unpleasant fact that the citizens of Paris are not quite reconciled to the loss of their liberties. The Government has suspended for two months the publication of the *Assemblée Nationale*, an acrid Orleanist journal, for commenting with its usual ill-nature upon the well-known fact that the elections throughout France were not free. In taking this step the advisers of the Emperor—if he have any advisers in the matter, which is doubtful—have betrayed a soreness, if not an alarm, which it would have been much better to have concealed, and afforded a proof at the wrong moment of the very fact which they punish the *Assemblée Nationale* for affirming. At the time at which we write, discussions prevail in every circle of Paris, in every salon, and every café, whether the five Republican representatives will or will not swear allegiance to the Emperor. The only doubts expressed are of General Cavaignac, who, in the opinion of some of his friends, will refuse to take the oath, and thereby vacate his seat. But, even in reference to the General, the majority of persons incline to the belief that he will take the oath, and endeavour to serve the interests of his country and his party in the Chamber to which he has been elected. But the reasons given for this belief, and the prevalent conviction among all classes that such oaths will no more bind the five Republicans to the support of the Empire than the oath taken by Louis Napoleon, on his election as President, bound him to the support of the Republic, prove to what a low state of political morality successive revolutions have reduced the once high-minded French nation. The broken oath of the Emperor is held to justify perjury on the part of his opponents, should the day ever come when such perjury might be deemed useful. Those who take the oath are encouraged to take it with a mental reservation, and jest and earnestness are alike employed to show that oath-breaking is not perjury, just as killing is no murder. "We Frenchmen only lend our oaths—*nous prions serment*—and what we lend we may recall. Did not the Emperor lend his oath to the Republic? and did he not recall the loan when he founded the Empire? And shall we not imitate his example? and, if we do, shall we not do right, provided always that we be successful?" Such are the arguments employed; not in the press, for that is muzzled, like the dogs of Paris in hot weather, but in society, high and low, which it is impossible to muzzle, even if every third person became a *mouchard*, in receipt of a Government allowance for betraying the conversation of his neighbours. But, as we have already observed, the Emperor may be wise and magnanimous enough to turn the apparent reverses of the Parisian elections to the advantage of his throne and dynasty. He may take the warning, and turn it to profitable account—by confessing that the system of repression has failed, and by relaxing in some degree the rigour of a despotism that governs by an ignorant peasantry, an obedient army, a sham Legislature, and a corrupt Court; and trusting, even if it be in a minor degree, to the intelligence of the educated classes and the natural love of liberty amongst a people who have striven so gallantly to obtain it. The result of the metropolitan elections would seem to prove that he must do one of two things—abolish altogether the farce of an

elective Chamber, and appoint its members for life by the exercise of his own high prerogative, or fulfil the promise which he made on assuming Imperial power, by widening the bases of constitutional liberty. No country can prosper as it ought, or be contented and peaceable, where such prosperity as may exist is dependant on the life of one man, however great and good that man may be. The more inflexible his rule during his life, the greater the rebound at his death. The real question of the present moment in France is, not what General Cavaignac and his few supporters will do in the Corps Legislatif, but what Napoleon III. will do? The solution is in the hands of the Emperor, and not in those of his enemies; and, if he be as prudent and as bold in these circumstances as he has shown himself in others far more critical, he may take the sting out of the Opposition, and defeat the tactics both of Republicans and Orleanists. But to do this he must depend less upon corruption and more upon honesty. Louis Philippe had a strong army and a strong body of adherents among the commercial and industrial classes, but he fell, strong as he was, because he relied upon knaves and ruled by corruption. The Emperor has received the first significant warning that such a system, though supported by an army, is not a safe one.

We are glad to notice that an insidious attempt to prevent the continued appropriation of Hampstead Heath to the purposes of public amenity, health, and recreation, has been arrested by the vigilance of Lord Robert Grosvenor, the member for Middlesex, and several of the metropolitan representatives. Under colour of a bill called "An Amendment of 'the Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Act,'" it was sought to remove the necessary and proper provisions in the Act of last year, which prevent parties who have applied unsuccessfully to Parliament for leasing powers from obtaining, on an *ex parte* application from the Court of Chancery, powers which Parliament, the superior tribunal, has refused. It was also desired to get rid of the requirement that public notice should be given of applications to Chancery for powers, and enabling parties interested to appear and be heard in opposition to them. But, as if this were not enough, the bill went still further, and declared that it was inexpedient, as provided by the Act of 1856, to require the Court to have regard "to the intention of a settler, whether deduced by reasonable inference from the terms of the settlement, or from extrinsic circumstances or evidence."

So impudent an attempt to tamper with law-making is probably without precedent in the annals of Parliament. The object of the Amendment Bill was avowed to be to benefit the lord of the manor of Hampstead, who, finding himself precluded by the manifest intention of his father's will from building on the open land at Hampstead, sought, under the colour of a public bill, to induce Parliament to legislate for private benefit, and remove restrictions founded on sound reason and public utility. The case itself is peculiar. On no less than six occasions has application for a private bill to build at Hampstead been refused to Sir Thomas Wilson, on the ground that the Judges to whom the will of his father had been referred have reported that such power ought not, and was not intended, to be given. The last bill was rejected in 1854. In the following year the Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Bill was brought into Parliament, and was dropped by its promoters in consequence of the fair and reasonable protections introduced in it to prevent an abuse of its powers. The same bill was reintroduced in 1856, and was carried with the protections introduced in the former bill after vain attempts to get rid of them. In 1857 a new or "amendment bill" has been introduced solely with the object of getting rid of the protective clauses in the Act of last year, and of enabling the Court of Chancery, as is alleged, "with its ears closed and its eyes blindfolded," to grant that which Parliament and the Judges have refused to give.

The bill and the facts attending it only require to be known to ensure for it the fate it merits. It was to have been read a second time on the 1st July. Lord Robert Grosvenor has required it to be postponed for a fortnight, and it will then be seen if its promoters will have the courage to proceed with it. Should they do so it is sincerely to be hoped the new Parliament will mark in an unmistakable manner their judgment upon it. No one can reasonably object to the payment to all who are beneficially interested in Hampstead Heath, a full and fair value for their interest whatever it may be; but this may surely be effected without struggles to obtain indirectly from Parliament alterations in a recent Act which are justified neither by public necessity nor by reason of injustice to any individual.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO ALDERSHOTT.—The dull routine of camp life at Aldershot was enlivened on Wednesday by a State visit. Her Majesty, attended by the Court and a numerous staff, was present at a most brilliant field-day, and afterwards made an inspection of the whole of the cantonments, including the camp where the tents are pitched among the firs and little dells of Cove-common.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—*Rectories:* The Rev. J. Gilmor to Rathmore, diocese of Dublin; Rev. F. C. Haisted to Biddesham, near Ashbridge, Somersetshire; Rev. C. Lambert to Navan; Rev. J. Lane to Currage, diocese of Kildare; Rev. W. W. Poley to Santon, near Thetford; Rev. A. C. Richings to Hawridge, near Tring; Rev. J. Y. Rutledge to Derryvolan, diocese of Clogher; Rev. S. A. Walker to St. Mary-le-port, Bristol; Rev. A. West to Blessington, diocese of Dublin. *Vicarages:* The Rev. R. Atthill, to Somerton, Somerset; Rev. E. P. Hannam to Borden, Kent; Rev. S. Haworth to Wroxham with Salhouse, Norfolk; Rev. J. R. P. Hoste to Barwick, Norfolk; Rev. G. H. Law to Locking, Somerset; Rev. H. Roberts to Curry Rivell, Somerset. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. W. H. Braund to Nether Ham, Somerset; Rev. H. A. Fieldon to Smallwood, Chester; Rev. H. J. Lumsden to Christ Church, St. Marylebone; Rev. D. Morgan to Aberystwith; Rev. J. Morgan to Nantyglo, Monmouthshire. *Curacies:* The Rev. E. L. Cutts to Woodlands, Lamborne, Berks; Rev. E. E. J. Evered to Wilsford, Wilts; Rev. J. B. Luxmoore to Smalley, Derbyshire; Rev. C. A. Macdonnell to St. Peter, Walworth, Surrey; Rev. W. C. Plenderleath to St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol. The Rev. L. W. Owen, Rector of the Holy Trinity Church, Colchester, to be a surrogate for the diocese of Rochester. The Rev. J. P. Billing, head master of Chard Grammar School, to the Chaplaincy of the Union, Chard. The Rev. R. Chaffer, Curate of Greenwich, has been appointed Organising Secretary of the National Society for the diocese of London.

The Bishop of Winchester held an ordination at Farnham Castle on Sunday last, when a number of gentlemen were admitted into holy orders. On the same day the Bishop of Norwich held his primary ordination at the cathedral. The right rev. prelate admitted twenty-eight gentlemen to the holy orders of priests and deacons on the occasion. On Monday his Lordship laid the corner-stone of a new church for seamen, at Great Yarmouth, to be dedicated to St. John the Evangelist.

The French Imperial steam-yacht *Reine Hortense* arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday morning from Plymouth. Prince Napoleon and suite landed in the course of the morning, and proceeded to the mining districts on a visit of inspection, attended by Alfred Fox, Esq., French Vice-Consul.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held on Wednesday, honorary silver medals were unanimously awarded to twelve persons who had been recommended as deserving of the prize.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—A report recently presented to the Treasury by the First Commissioner of Works, in relation to the present state of the metropolitan improvements under the direction of his department, specifies the sums required to complete these undertakings, which are as follows:—

1. Battersea-park	£69,909 15 0
2. Chelsea-bridge	34,503 4 10
3. Chelsea Embankment and Street	26,289 8 6
4. Pimlico improvements	27,810 0 5
5. New-street, Spitalfields	12,609 0 0

Total £170,512 8 9

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—At the general monthly meeting, held on Monday—Sir Charles Fellows, Vice-President, in the chair—J. W. Childers, Esq., and C. Tilston Bright, Esq., were admitted members of the institution. Special thanks were returned to the Society of Dilettanti for their present of three volumes of their publications, "Ancient Sculptures," vol. 2; "Antiquities of Ionia," part iii.; and the "Bronzes of Siris." A copy of the new classified catalogue of the library, brought down to July, 1857, consisting of 946 pages (including a chronological list of historical tracts and indexes of authors and subjects), was laid before the members.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The last meeting of the season took place on Saturday last—Professor Wilson in the chair. Many donations to the society were announced. Among them were two instruments used by Chinese burglars for the double purpose of breaking open doors and of overcoming personal resistance. The instruments consisted of oval hollow pieces of iron, to be grasped by the hand, and the outside presented an array of formidable-looking iron knuckles, sufficient to burst open a common door and to give a fatal blow. There was also among the collection a Chinese double sword, inclosed in a single sheath, which, when drawn, split into two swords exactly alike, and very sharp. A short explanatory paper was read, accompanying a donation of Indian copper coins. A note was also read from the Astronomer Royal to point out an apparent inaccuracy in the longitude of Mosul, as given in a recent map of Asia, the eclipse of Larissa having enabled the Astronomer Royal to indicate that the position of Mosul must be one degree different from that marked on the map. The meeting adjourned till November next.

ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—A special festival of this charity was held on Monday, at the London Tavern—Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., in the chair. The object of the institution, which was established in 1827, and which is supported by voluntary contribution, is to allow annuities to decayed merchants, bankers, professional men, master manufacturers, tradesmen, their widows and clerks; and to single females, daughters of persons belonging to such classes of society, without distinction of religion, sect, or country. Subscriptions were announced by the secretary to the amount of nearly £300, including fifty guineas from the Duke of Buccleuch, and a similar sum from the noble chairman.

FRENCH CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—The first annual festival of the Société Française de Secours—which is under the special patronage of her Majesty the Empress of the French, and the object of which is to afford temporary relief to distressed Frenchmen in this country, and to assist them with the means of reaching their homes and families—was celebrated by a dinner on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street—his Excellency the Count de Persigny, the Ambassador of France, in the chair. During the three years of the society's existence it has relieved 1400 indigent French subjects, supplied food to 4000, provided medical assistance for 1000, and has assisted nearly 800 to return to France. A number of contributions were announced to the funds of the society, among which may be enumerated the following:—The Emperor and Empress of the French, £200; the French Ambassador, £50; the Messrs. Rothschild, £50; Sir Anthony Rothschild, £20; Messrs. Baring, £50; Alderman Salomons, £10 10s.; Mr. Thomas Dent, £25; Mr. Matthew Uzielli, £100; Mr. Charles Devaux, £50. The total amount of the day's subscription was about £1400.

BELVIDERE-CRESCENT REFORMATORY AND RAGGED FACTORY.—The third annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, at the house of the Hon. F. Byng, who presided. The report stated that the society had sent out nine boys to Canada, who were all doing pretty well. It cost £100 to send out these lads; and the accounts of them showed that the money had been well laid out. The committee had procured employment for seven boys in this country, and had sent another to sea. There is a debt of £400 on the institution.

LONDON NECROPOLIS AT WOKING.—The Necropolis Company having set apart a portion of their grounds for the use of the Swedes and Norwegians resident in London as a place of sepulture, the Lutheran clergyman of the Swedish chapel, Ratcliff-highway, under a letter of dispensation from his episcopal superior, and accompanied by M. Tottie, the Swedish Consul, and the principal members of his congregation, attended on Saturday last and consecrated the ground to its sacred purposes. Immediately after the consecration, the body of an old gentleman, aged ninety-six, a native of Sweden, was interred in the ground.

THE LATE EARL OF MORNINGTON.—On Saturday last an inquest was held respecting the death of William Pole Tynley Long Wellesley, fourth Earl of Mornington, which took place suddenly on Wednesday evening week. The deceased, while at dinner at seven o'clock on that evening, suddenly exclaimed, "Good God! whatever ails me?" and his head dropped on his chest. Dr. Probert, the Earl's medical attendant, was sent for, but he was dead in twenty minutes. Mr. J. Proctor, surgeon, proved having examined the body, and said that death had occurred from the rupture of the left ventricle of the heart, causing an extensive flow of blood into the pericardium. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased, William Pole Tynley Long Wellesley, Earl of Mornington, died from natural disease."

LIFE-BOATS.—A trial of two of the first-class life-boats, built for the National Life-boat Institution on Mr. Peake's design, took place on Saturday last, in the Regent's Dock, Stepney; when the extraordinary qualities of these boats were made apparent. Having been turned keel up by means of a powerful hydraulic crane, each boat self-righted instantaneously, one of them having her masts and sails up at the time. The water shipped by this operation was self-ejected in fifteen seconds; and the stability of these boats was shown to be so great that twenty-four men could stand on one gunwale without submerging it.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—On Saturday last Asher Stein, a German Jew, lately carrying on business as a waterproof clothing manufacturer, in Alle-street, Whitechapel, was brought up before Mr. Selve, at the Thames Police Court, from Whitecross-street Prison, by a writ of *habeas corpus*, and charged with feloniously and wilfully setting fire to his dwelling-house on the 15th of March last, with intent to defraud an insurance company. Evidence was given tending to criminate the accused; and, after a long discussion, the warrant of remand was handed to Mr. Burdon, with instructions for him to convey Stein to Clerkenwell Prison if the detainer on civil process was withdrawn.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF BURGLARY AND ARSON.—On Monday George Morley and James Smith were charged with having burglariously broken into and entered the dwelling-house of Christopher Procter, Esq., of No. 5, Cambridge-terrace, Regent's-park, and stolen property of different descriptions. Other charges were preferred against them for setting fire to the said house, attempting to shoot with a pistol Palmer, 137 S., and assaulting and severely injuring Townsend, 355, of the same division. These charges were borne out by evidence. Mr. Procter, in his examination, said that at four o'clock on Sunday morning he heard a noise, and perceived a strong smell of fire. On going below he found the door-post and the wood-work by the lock of the drawing-room door had been burnt, and that everything in the drawing-room was in confusion. Drawers had been broken open, and numerous articles were scattered about. The pistol, which was wrenched from Morley's grasp, was found to be loaded with powder and swan-shot, and on it was a percussion cap. The prisoners were remanded to Monday next.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY AN ITALIAN IN THE QUEEN'S PRISON.—On Wednesday M. Anthonio De Salvi, an Italian, and Mr. Jabez Samuel Gower, auctioneer, of 26, Barbican, were placed in the felons' dock at Southwark Police Court, the former charged with stabbing Mr. R. H. Robertson, with intent to murder him in the Queen's Prison, and the latter charged with inciting him to do the same. The magistrate refused to accept bail, and both prisoners were conveyed to Horsemonger-lane Gaol.

THE NORTH KENT RAILWAY CATASTROPHE.—At the Greenwich Police Court, on Wednesday, Griffiths, Perry, and Whiffen were committed to take their trials for manslaughter at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court.—Mrs. Sarah Ann Boykett, one of the unfortunate sufferers by this disastrous occurrence, expired on Saturday morning in St. Thomas's Hospital, from the extensive injuries received.

FIRES.—On Saturday night a fire broke out in the Surrey Saw-mills, and did considerable damage.—On Monday morning the premises of Mr. F. Gent, St. Swinith's-lane, were destroyed, and the two adjoining houses seriously damaged.—On the same morning a fire broke out in the residence of Mr. Harrison, Caroline-street, Bedford-square, doing much damage; and at the house of Mr. Powell, Suffolk-street, Commercial-road.—In the afternoon of the same day the premises of Mr. Smith, a builder, High-street, Deptford, together with their valuable contents, were destroyed by fire.—On Tuesday the extensive range of premises of Mr. Fish, tanner, at Bermondsey, caught fire: the engine-house and bark-stores were consumed, and four houses in Candle-place much damaged.—A serious amount of property was destroyed at the Bay-tree Tavern, St. Swinith's-lane.—On Wednesday the Claxton Cotton-mills, at Hoxton, were greatly injured.—Early on Thursday morning, a fire, attended with great damage, broke out in the house of Mr. Kolerowski, Pearl-street, Blackfriars. No lives were lost.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will be delighted! He can be bolder than ever in bringing forward his Miscellaneous Estimates. He has now got Mr. Ruskin's assurance, and in print, that the recently-purchased Paul Veronese (the one not yet in the National Gallery) is, when put to a fair trial of market value, worth at least double the Soult-Murillo in the Louvre which the Emperor of the French and the Marquis of Hertford carried to a price as yet by very far the highest ever given for a single picture. There is, however, such a thing as an insane price, and collectors of all kinds have very strange notions about priceless and unique. Why, then, should not Mr. Ruskin be allowed to appraise a Veronese—"the best Paul Veronese in Italy"? He has done so, and we possess the picture at half the sum he has set upon it.

Were Foote once more alive in the flesh he might enlarge from living personages his admirable little comedy of "Taste." To the scenes in the studio and the auction-room he might add with advantage a scene before a Parliamentary Committee and a scene in the House of Commons. There are plenty of *Puffs* in existence, and, as for Lord Dupes, we have them, if we may trust reports in Parliament, in directors and travelling agents. Wicked wits allege that the following dialogue might be transferred to a living nobleman and to a living painter of repute:—

Lord Dupe. Sir, you have oblig'd me. All these you have mark'd in the catalogue are originals?

Brush. Undoubtedly. But, my Lord, you need not depend solely on my judgment; here's Mynheer Baron de Groningen, who is come hither to survey and purchase for the Elector of Bavaria; an indisputable connoisseur; his bidding will be a direction for your Lordship.

Critics of the Mr. Morris Moore school assert that Mynheer Groningen is the forerunner in England of Mynheer Waagen, and that *Puff's* imitation of his style of commendation—"Tis ver fine"—is very like our friend, Dr. Waagen. But never mind such remarks, Dr. Waagen: you have done, and are doing, good service to art in England and in your own country.

We have bought (we Londoners have) a statue of Richard Cœur de Lion—an equestrian statue withal, and we do not know what to do with it. Have we another triumphal arch to disfigure? The Marble Arch might keep the Constitution-arch in countenance; or Chantrey's King George IV., in Trafalgar-square, might find a fitting companion in Marochetti's King Richard I. The placid tameness of the first gentleman would be relieved by the agitated violence of the other. It seems odd, however, to have an equestrian figure (and one not devoid of merit) and know not what to do with it.

The readers of Horace Walpole will be delighted to learn that the Duke of Manchester has most liberally and unrestrictedly placed at the disposal of Mr. Cunningham the whole of the original autograph letters addressed by Walpole to his Eton schoolfellow and nearly life-long friend, George Montagu. To no one of his many correspondents did Walpole write more unreservedly than to Montagu. When the letters were first printed many passages, of course, were properly suppressed, as affecting living persons. An interval of forty years has removed this necessity, and the suppressed pages in the new edition now in the press will, of course, appear—and the bulk of them (luckily) in their proper places.

The able member for Brighton (Mr. Coningham) clings with an English mastiff's pertinacity to the Royal Academy of Arts. He is at them everywhere; seizes them at the throat with skill; and now (champion-like) deals heavy blows at the forty in his place in Parliament.—When, he asks the Financial Secretary of the Treasury, are the Academicians to quit Trafalgar-square? "They are there on sufferance. It is true that they have claim for some pecuniary assistance from the Government whenever they move; but move they must. The National Gallery Commission, appointed by the Government, have reported in favour of the present site for the new National Gallery. The public (the enlightened public) is with the Commission. When, then, do the Royal Academicians remove? They are well off in the funds (the Chancellor of the Exchequer knows this); they are well off at their bankers' (ask Messrs. —); they take cool thousands from shilling admittances and shilling catalogues; they have just got Turner's bequest; and when Lady Chantrey obtains a monument in Westminster Abbey (and may that day be distant!) they will come in for Sir Francis Chantrey's £75,000." Why not then build, ye noble forty, or (as ye now are) forty-two? Do not flourish on sufferance. Move voluntarily, and you will have the public and the public purse with you.

We have heard much, too much perhaps of late, about Pope's mother. Will the reader learn for the first time who was Pope's godmother? It is a patent fact—price one shilling—and one that will interest a wider circle than authors and artists. Walpole was the first to tell us (he gathered the fact from Vertue's notes) that the mother of Pope, the great poet, and the wife of Cooper, the far-famed miniature-painter, were sisters—sisters in full blood, not half-sisters or sisters-in-law. Beyond the relationship nothing has been known in print. Well, Pope's grandmother was the far-famed miniature-painter's widow. The relationship is unmistakably recognised by the will of the widow, who has best perpetuated the manly face of Oliver Cromwell. To her "brother Pope" she leaves "a broad piece in gold;" to her "sister Pope," "my necklace in pearl, a grinding-stone and muller, and my mother's picture in limning;" and then, "To my nephew and godson, Alexander Pope, my painted china dish with a silver foot, and a dish to set it in; and, after my sister Elizabeth Turner's decease, all my books, pictures, and models set in gold." When this was written, and the articles delivered over, the boy Pope was in his fifth year, "lipping in numbers" at the knee of his widowed and childless aunt, and looking wondrously with his full bright eyes at the wonderful limnings of his deceased uncle—limnings still wonderful and priceless in our eyes. We can fancy the future poet playing with the grinding-stone and muller, with his mother instructing him how to use them. Pope drew well himself, and would have been a great painter, if a prior genius in him had not made him a great poet. When we contrast the many gifts—not a few to people well known—in Mrs. Christiana Cooper's will, we cannot help thinking that the painter's widow foresaw the future poet—the poet to whom Horace owes as much as ourselves—the poet of the "Essay on Man" and the "Universal Prayer."

THE King of Prussia has presented the large Prussian Gold Medal to Mr. Henry Bradbury, for his practical introduction of nature printing into this country, as exemplified in the work entitled "The Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland," illustrated by nature printing.

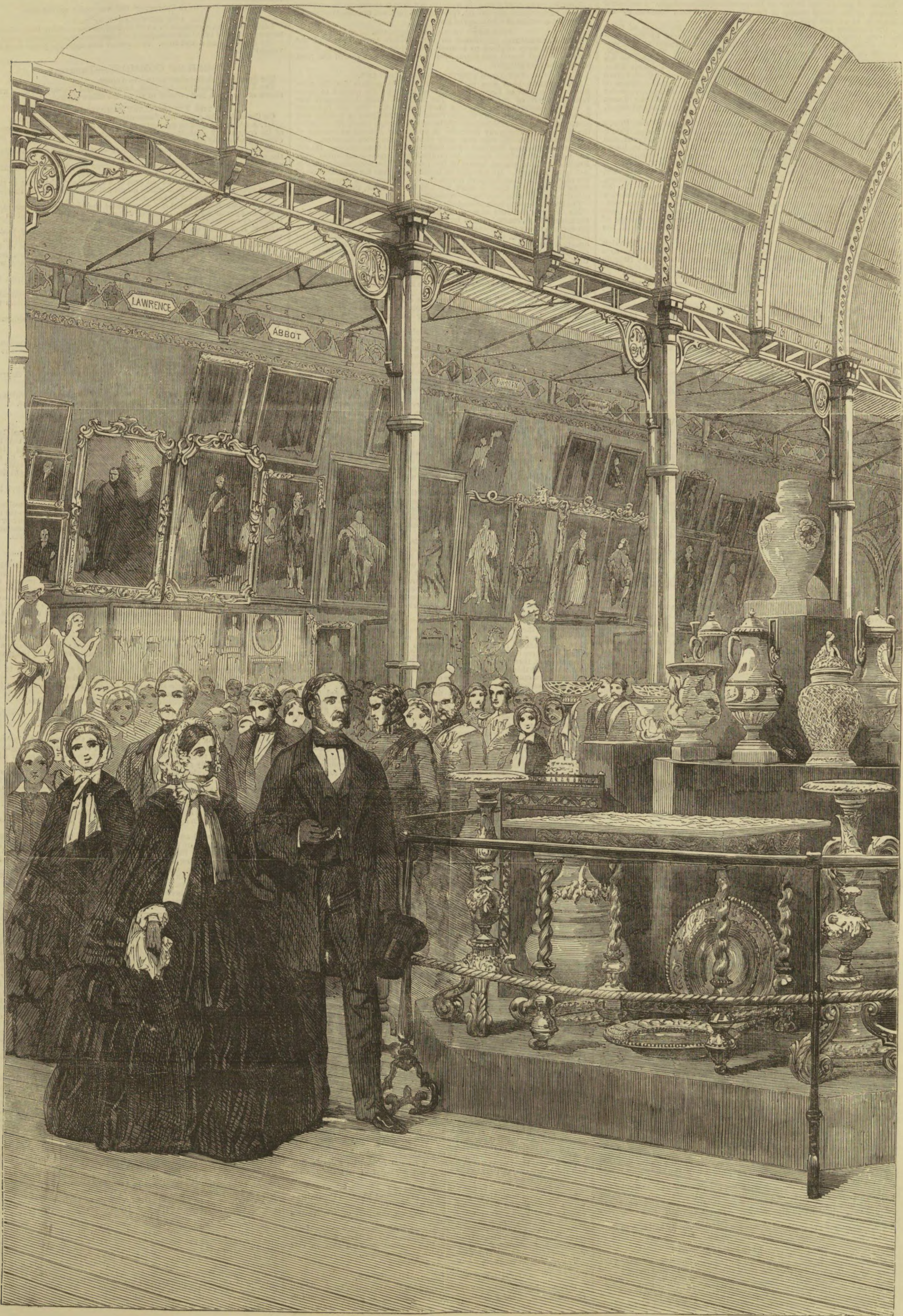
HARROW SCHOOL.—The anniversary dinner of gentlemen educated at Harrow School took place on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The chair was occupied by Viscount Palmerston, and the list of stewards and gentlemen present included several distinguished names.

WRECK OF THE "NIGER," CAPTAIN ROLT.—This vessel was on her homeward voyage, and on the night of the 12th of June was sailing into the harbour of Santa Cruz, Tenerife, being unable to steam for want of coals, when she ran on a rock at the entrance. It was believed she would become a total wreck.

AN inquest was held on Monday, at Bethnal-green, on the body of an infant six months old, who died in consequence of a needle being accidentally run into its body. On a post-mortem examination the needle was found imbedded in the right lung, perforating part of the liver.



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO MANCHESTER.—THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING THE INFIRMARY.—(SEE PAGE 42.)



THE ROYAL VISITORS IN THE NAVE OF THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION BUILDING.—(SEE PAGE 42.)

THE COURT.

The Queen has received an accession of Royal guests this week. The King of the Belgians, with the Count of Flanders and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, arrived on Friday se'night, on a visit. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier and his Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (a collateral branch of the Royal family of Prussia, have also been received by her Majesty, at a Court held at Buckingham Palace.

On Saturday her Majesty admitted to an audience the Queen of Oude and the Princes of Oude, to which they were introduced by the President of the Board of Control. The Indian Queen is stated to have presented an autograph letter to her Majesty from the King of Oude. In the evening the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, Princess Charlotte of Belgium, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Count of Flanders, and the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, honoured the amateur performance, under the management of Mr. Charles Dickens, of Mr. Wilkie Collins's drama of "The Frozen Deep," at the Gallery of Illustration, in Regent-street, with their presence.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the Chapel in Buckingham Palace. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Jeremie.

On Monday the Queen held Chapters of the Order of the Garter and of the Thistle at Buckingham Palace. The Marquis of Westminster and the Earl Granville were inducted by her Majesty to the vacant Garters, and Lord Kinnaird was nominated a Knight of the Thistle. In the evening the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Hohenzollern, honoured the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff with their presence at a grand ball given in honour of the approaching alliance of the Royal families of England and Prussia at the residence of the Prussian Legation.

On Tuesday the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Frederick William of Prussia and the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, rode on horseback to Wormwood Scrubs, to be present at a Cavalry Brigade field-day. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, took a drive in an open carriage and four. In the evening the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the whole of their distinguished visitors, honoured the Princess Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince Consort went to Aldershot, and, with their Royal guests, were present at a grand field-day, in which all the troops encamped took part.

The Thursday the Queen gave her last State Ball for the present season. Nearly 2000 members of the aristocratic and fashionable world were present; and the scene, when the fête was at its height, is described to have been magnificent.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left Buckingham Palace on Monday afternoon for Königswinter, on the Rhine, where an hotel has been engaged for his Royal Highness's occupation during the next six weeks.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of CARDIGAN inquired why, at the present juncture, the troops were sent to India in sailing-vessels, in place of steam-ships.—Lord PANMURE said that, considering the number of places to call at for coals, it was thought better to dispatch the troops by sailing-vessels, as likely to reach India in less time.

Lord BROUGHAM again called the attention of their Lordships to the expedition fitting out at Marseilles by the French Government for the importation of free negroes into their colonies.—The Earl of MALMESBURY did not believe that the Emperor of the French would do anything that was calculated to revive the slave trade.—The Earl of CLARENDON said he was of opinion that such an attempt could not be made without having that effect.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved for a return of the number of officers belonging to and employed in the civil service of the East India Company. The returns were granted.

A conversation, originated by the Earl of Derby, on the rights of the Crown to land between high and low water-marks, was entered into by several noble Lords.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Several petitions were presented—among them one by Mr. Ingram from medical officers of the Boston Union—for the redress of the grievances of Poor-law medical officers. Petitions were also presented in favour of the Literary and Scientific Societies Bill by Mr. Ingram, from members of the Boston Athenæum; by Mr. Brand, from Lewes; and by Mr. Buxton, from the Isle of Wight.

Mr. DEASY brought up the report of the Cambridge Election Committee, to the effect that Mr. Stewart, the sitting member, had been duly elected. In answer to Mr. H. Berkeley, Mr. WILSON said the *Oneida* steamer to Australia had been surveyed by the Government surveyor at Southampton, and the report was unfavourable; but the steamer sailed on the day after the survey, so that it was impossible for the Government to stop her. With reference to an amalgamation between the West India and the Australian Mail Packet Companies, he had heard of such a proposal, but it had not come regularly before him.

In answer to Mr. Stirling, Mr. WILSON said the Kruger collection of pictures was purchased several years ago, at the suggestion of Mr. Dyer. Sir C. Eastlake saw one of the pictures and approved of it, but he was not responsible for the purchase of the collection.

NEW WRITS.

Sir GEORGE GREY (in the absence of Lord Palmerston) moved that in all cases where an election was declared void by a Committee, on the ground of bribery or treating, no motion for the issue of a new writ shall be made without two days' notice.

Mr. DISRAELI had no objection to this motion, which appeared to him to be just and reasonable.

Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE complained of the Government having mutilated the motion, which was originally his, and insisted that the notice should be extended to seven days.

Mr. MILES supported the short notice.

Mr. DIVETT urged the longer time.

Mr. HENLEY supported the motion for two days, and Mr. ESTCOURT that for seven.

The House divided between the two numbers, when the shorter notice was carried by a majority of 190 to 138.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

The House then went into Committee on this bill.

Clause 1 was agreed to. On clause 2 being put.

Mr. COLLIER proposed an amendment, to the effect that all the business connected with the bill should be transferred to the courts of common law, and that the new judge and new court should be spared.

Mr. ATHERTON contended that this change would be destructive of the principle of the bill.

Sir F. KELLY, who expressed his general approbation of the bill, said he would gladly support Mr. Collier's amendment, if the Government would express their opinion that the common law judges were able and willing to undertake the great addition to their duties which Mr. Collier suggested.

After some discussion the Attorney-General also opposed the amendment, and Mr. Collier withdrew it.

Clauses up to 34 were agreed to without a division. On that clause being proposed, Mr. Malins moved an amendment, to the effect that the appeal should be to the Committee of Privy Council, instead of, as the bill proposed, to the House of Lords. The amendment was supported by Mr. Cairns and Mr. Bowyer, and was opposed by Mr. Rolt, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Napier. Mr. Malins would then have withdrawn his clause, but some of his friends would not consent, and a division took place, when the amendment was rejected by a majority of 271 to 27.

Another division took place on the 40th clause, on an amendment by Mr. Westhead, to give the provincial courts power to decide on wills of any amount of personality, which was carried against the Government by a majority of 162 to 131.

The announcement was received with cheers.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the amendment would be fatal to the bill, and if the Committee persevered in inserting it he must give up the measure altogether. He would, therefore, take the sense of the House again, whether the amendment should be inserted in the clause, and if it were carried, and if the error were perpetuated in the report, he would give up the measure.

The Committee again divided, that the amendment be inserted in the bill. This was carried by a much narrower majority than the former vote—the numbers being 141 to 139. The excitement and cheering at the victory were proportionally greater. The Chairman then reported progress.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The other orders of the day were disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord REDESDALE introduced a bill to regulate the mode of taking the oaths by Irish Peers. It would have the effect of placing them on the same footing as the Scotch Peers, but he would not press the bill if the Irish Peers did not approve of it. The bill was read a first time.

Lord KINNAIRD moved that the Coalwhippers' Bill be referred to a Select Committee. Several noble Lords having given their views on the

subject, the House divided—Contents, 31; non-contents, 27; majority in favour of the Committee, 4.

The Irish Constabulary Bill was read a first time.

The Sound Dues Bill and the Sites for Workhouses Bill were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Lord PALMERSTON stated (in reply to Mr. Henry Berkeley) the circumstances under which the British Government opposed the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez.

TOLL-BARS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Lord PALMERSTON (in answer to Lord Robert Grosvenor) said the Government were anxious to remove the toll-bars now situated in the metropolis, and would put themselves in communication with the road trustees for that purpose.

THE LORD LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.

Mr. ROEBUCK then rose to bring forward his motion for the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He wanted to make Ireland a part of this country. The office of Lord Lieutenant was a sort of papier-mâché Court—a tinsel monarch. But his influence for mischief was great. He was the focus of all intrigues in Dublin, and seemed as a sort of negative electricity in keeping parties apart. He ridiculed the idea of there being any difficulty in governing Ireland on account of the distance. Dublin was now only eleven hours from London. Our forefathers governed Scotland when Edinburgh was three weeks. He did not mean that Ireland should be insulated by a more close union with England. There was no danger of the insult of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act being repeated. He appealed to Irishmen to vote for the abolition of the office as the last badge of conquest—the last mark of slavery. The thing was so plain that he could not add more, and he, therefore, would content himself with moving his resolution.

The motion having been seconded, Mr. McCULLAGH rose to move the previous question. He said the only argument Mr. Roebuck brought forward was that Ireland had grown so prosperous under the present system that it was proper to abolish it. For himself, he did not think this was the proper mode to deal with the question; and that, if taken up at all, it ought to be taken up by the Government. Until there was a uniform system of government—and they were as far from that as they were at the time of the Union—they must have separate government in one form or other. When that arrived he would be as ready as any one to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant. Entertaining these sentiments, he had no course but to move the previous question.

Mr. GROGAN opposed the motion on its own merits. He quoted the opinions of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Earl of St. Germans, Mr. Goulburn, and other old Secretaries for Ireland, in favour of keeping up the Irish Court.

Mr. WHITESIDE said, if he saw any chance that Ireland would be governed exactly as England was, he did not think he should oppose the motion. He felt that the present system of government was inefficient, and he had no hesitation in saying that it was opposed by nine-tenths of the industry, the property, and the intelligence of Ireland. The north of Ireland, from which he came, was thoroughly opposed to the present system of government. No English Secretary of State would have made many of the appointments that had lately been made. Govern Ireland as they governed England—he asked no more; and if that were agreed to he did not believe the prosperity of his country was bound up with the Lord Lieutenant. But, in the abrupt manner in which this motion was brought forward, it was impossible to give it his support.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE said he would vote for the motion, and congratulated Mr. Roebuck that no one had opposed it on its merits.

Mr. VANCE maintained that the office of Lord Lieutenant was useful as a mediator between contending factions, and entered at great length into the injury which the abolition of the office would inflict upon Dublin.

Mr. BAGWELL, as an Irishman, could not support the motion to pull down the office of Lord Lieutenant till he was shown what was to be put in its place.

Mr. MAGUIRE taunted the opponents of this motion with the fact that, while they shed maudlin tears over the loss of a sham Court, they had never regretted the loss of the real liberties of the country. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was of no use to Ireland. Still, he could not vote for the motion of Mr. Roebuck, because, bad as the system was, nothing was offered in its place.

Mr. HORSMAN defended the appointments of Lord Carlisle against the attacks of Mr. Whiteside, and said that there were more Protestants appointed and to more important offices than Roman Catholics. Coming to the question before the House, he said that when he was Irish Secretary he found that all classes with whom he came in contact were in favour of abolishing the office of Lord Lieutenant, providing that some other system was put in its room. That was his own feeling at the present moment, and he would, therefore, vote for the previous question.

Mr. R. O'BRIEN and Mr. BLAKE supported the retention of the office of Lord Lieutenant.

Lord PALMERSTON complained of the abstract nature of Mr. Roebuck's resolution as inconvenient. For one, he was not prepared to lay before Parliament a satisfactory arrangement as a substitute for the office of Lord Lieutenant. It might be difficult to defend that office in the abstract, but there could be no doubt that it afforded many local advantages. He could not, therefore, support a motion like this, branding an institution which, at this period of the Session, could not be altered; and, without giving an opinion on the merits of the motion, he would vote for the previous question.

Mr. DISRAELI maintained that no reason had been alleged for the change proposed in the motion. It was said the office was a pageant. Were they sure that in making this objection they did not glance at Royalty itself? Much of Government itself was a pageant; but that pageantry was closely connected with its efficiency. But then it was said this sham pageant was corrupt. Where was the evidence of that? That there was "management" was very likely; but where was the evidence of corruption? Take the last three Lords Lieutenant—Lord Clarendon, Lord St. Germans, and Lord Carlisle—whom he enquired for their ability and honesty. Without committing himself, therefore, to the course he might follow if a practical substitute were brought forward, he would vote for the previous question.

After a few words from Mr. CONOLLY, in opposition to the question, Mr. ROEBUCK replied, after which the previous question was carried by a majority of 266 to 115.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

The SPEAKER announced that he had received notice from the agents of the petitioners in the several cases that it was not intended to proceed with the petitions against the returns for the following boroughs:—Newport (Isle of Wight), Taunton, and Portsmouth.

NAVY STREAMERS.

Sir C. NAPIER moved for some returns connected with the Navy, which was opposed by Sir C. Wood.

In the course of the discussion Admiral Duncombe threw out some reflections on Sir Charles Napier's conduct in the Baltic, as having given his fleet no opportunity of fighting. This Admiral Napier, in his reply, characterised as dishonourable and ungentlemanly. Admiral Duncombe appealed to the protection of the Speaker, who in his turn called upon the gallant Admiral (Sir C. Napier) to retract. Admiral Napier referred to the provocation he had received, but in deference to the opinion of the House he did retract. The debate was likely to go on, when Mr. Hankey moved that the House adjourn, which was carried by a majority of 140 to 54.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE THAMES CONSERVANCY BILL.

On the order of the day for the third reading of this bill, Sir W. CORDRINGTON objected to the large powers given to the new Board of Conservancy, and also to the constitution of the board, in which the City would be always certain to have a majority. He moved as an amendment that the bill be read a third time that day six months.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER re-stated his former arguments in support of the bill, and, after a prolonged discussion, in which Mr. Ayrton, Sir J. Graham, Mr. Cubitt, and other hon. members, took part. The House divided, and the third reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 172 to 78.

WARS WITH PERSIA AND CHINA.—THE SUGAR DUTIES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER laid upon the table Supplementary Estimates relative to the wars with Persia and China, and said that he would move votes in Committee of £500,000 for each. The right hon. gentleman also gave notice that in the course of the present month he would move a resolution on which to found a bill for continuing the existing duties on tea and sugar for two years from the 1st of April next.

Mr. ROEBUCK said it appeared that a war had been begun, carried on, and ended, without the House having had the slightest opportunity of expressing an opinion upon it. Such an occurrence had never before taken place in the history of this country.

The estimates were then referred to the Committee of Supply. The House then went into Committee on the Industrial Schools Bill, and the discussion of the clauses lasted until a quarter to six o'clock, when the House resumed.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.

Mr. EGERTON brought up the report of the Oxford Election Committee, which declared the election of Mr. Neate not to be good, and that the election was void. They reported bribery on the part of Mr. Neate's agents, though not with his knowledge.

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON brought up the report of the Committee on the Maidstone election, which stated the sitting members, Mr. B. Hope and Captain Scott, to be duly elected. The Committee further reported that in 1847 one candidate paid £3000, although there was no contest.

The remaining business was then disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Viscount DUNGANNON gave notice that, on the 17th inst., he should call the attention of their Lordships to the propriety of purchasing and of

placing the celebrated picture of Sir George Hayter, representing the "Coronation of her Majesty," in the House of Lords.

THE OATHS BILL.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, on behalf of his noble friend, gave notice of the intention of the Earl of Derby to move, as an amendment to the second reading of the Oaths Bill, that that bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Crowded Dwellings Prevention Bill was read a second time.

SALE AND CONVEYANCE OF LAND.

Lord BROUGHAM brought in a bill to simplify the existing laws relating to the transfer of land, and to reduce the expenses attending such transfer. The bill was read a first time. Some other bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock. The Election Committees for Bath, Lambeth, and Galway County were sworn at the table, and ordered to sit on the following day.

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee upon this bill, Mr. ALCOCK objected to the further progress of the bill upon the ground of its compulsory character, and moved that the House should go into Committee on that day three months.

Mr. HANBURY supported the amendment—not because he was hostile to the reformatory movement, but because he considered the bill uncalled for and inexpedient, as the State had already given ample encouragement to the voluntary establishment of reformatory schools.

Sir G. GREY denied that the bill was of a compulsory character, or that it was open to any objections which might not be obviated in Committee.

Mr. BRISCOE supported the amendment.

Mr. HACKBLOK opposed the amendment, believing that it would be found cheaper to keep the children to be dealt with by the bill in reformatory schools than out of them.

Sir E. KERRISON was also in favour of the bill, considering that it would confer incalculable benefits upon vagrant and criminal children.

Mr. C. BUXTON, on the contrary, was of opinion that the effect of the bill would be to transfer the management of reformatory schools from those who were really interested in them to a body of gentlemen who cared nothing about the matter.

Mr. PEASE opposed the bill on the ground of its interfering with the voluntary principle as applied to education.

Mr. GILPIN, although a strenuous advocate of voluntarism generally, thought that the State ought to interfere in the present case, where the only choice seemed to be between a school and a prison.

After some further discussion the House divided, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 168 to 37.

The House then went into Committee.

On the 1st clause, giving rating powers to the magistrates, a lengthened discussion arose, several members expressing their strong objections to giving such powers to the magistrates.

Upon a division the clause was carried by a majority of 149 to 51.

The first clause was then agreed to, as were also the remaining clauses.

BURY ELECTION.

Mr. HUTT brought up the report of this Election Committee, which declared that Mr. Phillips, the sitting member, had been duly elected. The House adjourned from four to six o'clock.

THE MAYO ELECTION.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD brought up a report from the Mayo Election Committee, which stated that the Committee had been informed that two witnesses, on their return to Ireland, in consequence of having given evidence before them, had been maltreated by a mob, and the life of one of them placed in danger. The Committee thought it right to state the fact to the House, in order that it might take such steps as it might deem necessary in the matter.

Mr. WALPOLE inquired whether the Attorney-General for Ireland had received any information of the occurrence of this outrage?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND replied that he had received a communication by electric telegraph informing him that nine persons had been arrested for this outrage; and, as he proposed starting to-morrow for Ireland, he would take care that the law should be put in operation to bring the offending parties to trial at the approaching Mayo Assizes.

THE LUNATICS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the bill,

Mr. BAXTER expressed his cordial approval of the general principle of the bill, because he was of opinion that the deplorable state of things which had so long existed in Scotland clearly demanded a prompt and efficient remedy. At the same time he wished to see a provision introduced that no private houses should be licensed for the reception of pauper lunatics, after public asylums were erected. He also thought that it would be better to place the administration of the bill under the Secretary of State than under a new board, which, like all similar boards, would be virtually irresponsible.

Mr. C. BRUCE admitted that the evils of the present system required to be dealt with, but recommended the postponement of the measure, as he thought it impossible to legislate with sufficient care during the present Session.

Mr. DRUMMOND was of opinion that the House ought at once to deal with a system the evils of which were so crying and so palpable.

Mr. H. JOHNSTON, while supporting the bill, suggested certain alterations being made in it in Committee.

After some further discussion the bill was read a second time,

THE FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES BILL.

The House then went into Committee upon the above bill.

On clause 4, Mr. E. EGERTON proposed an amendment for the purpose of including within the provisions of the bill the offence of throwers who might sell the silk entrusted to their care by the manufacturers—an offence for which there was no remedy at present but by civil action.

Mr. AYTON objected, on the ground that the proposed words introduced into the bill would have the effect of extending the Act to a variety of petty offences, to punish which the law was strong enough.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL had no objection to provide against the particular offence referred to, but recommended the postponement of the consideration of the amendment until the bringing up of the report.

The clause was then agreed to. Clauses up to 11 were also agreed to.

On clause 11, Mr. CAIRNS moved an amendment, the object of which was to exempt from criminal procedure trustees who had restored misappropriated property.

He contended that the main object of the bill was to protect the trust property belonging to infants and children. That object would be obtained by the restoration of the property in question.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL assented to the proposition, and the clause so amended was agreed to.

Other clauses having been agreed to, the House resumed.

The remaining business on the paper was then disposed of.

CONSOLIDATION OF STATUTES.—The Lord Chancellor has laid

on the table of the House of Lords several bills consolidating and amending various branches of the statute law of England. These bills include the law of larceny; offences against the person; the laws relating to deer, game, and rabbits; the law relating to accessories and abettors of indictable offences, coinage offences, forgery, malicious injury to property, and the law of libel. In the law of libel no alteration has been made, but a few words are introduced into clause 1 in order to carry out the obvious intention of the clause in the Act 6th and 7th of Victoria, cap. 96, and to prevent the evasion of its provisions. It has been extended to threats to cause libels to be published, and to libels on the dead. The "Offences against the Person" Bill contains certain amendments, all of which were carefully considered and approved by a Committee of the House of Lords in 1853. All attempts to commit murder are made felony, and punishable with seven years of penal servitude. Section 34 has been framed in the hope that it may check the novel form of robbery called "garotte" robbery, the offence being declared felony, and punishable with penal servitude for life.

THERE resides at Ewood, near Blackburn, Lancashire, a widow woman named Sarah Walsh, who has just attained her 83rd year. She is remarkably robust and healthy, is the mother of 16 children, grandmother to 105, great-grandmother to 132, and great-great-grandmother to 8 children, making a total of 261 children to whom she is closely related, of whom 206 are now living. The "happy" woman was a mother at 15 years of age, grandmother at 34, great-grandmother at 54, and great-great-grandmother at 77 years of age.

LOSS OF THE EMIGRANT SHIP "ST. CLAIR."—This ship, bound to Quebec, which sailed from Tralee on the 12th of last month, has been lost in latitude 50.30. N. long. about 19 W. On the 18th the barque *Grace and Jane*, of Sunderland, from New York to Rotterdam, came up with the *St. Clair*, when the latter was in a sinking state, and lay by her till it was necessary to abandon her; when her crew and passengers, amounting to 250, were taken on board the *Grace and Jane*, and conveyed to Queens-town. Captain Horan, of the *Grace and Jane*, thus describes the sufferings of the poor creatures he had been instrumental in saving:—"The decks of the barque presented a sad spectacle; all spare sails were got up for sheltering them. There was scarcely room to work the ship. From the 19th to the 23rd the weather was very trying to these poor people. The wind was from the southward, accompanied with thick foggy weather; the nights cold, and the days cheerless; the spray of the ocean frequently drenching them. We had nothing but bread and water to give them, except occasionally a little warm tea and sugar. But what could we do in the way of cooking for 250 persons with a stove adapted for twelve? The discomforts of our position are past recording. We had no convenience whatever, every hole and corner full, and every place wet and dirty."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE arrival of the mail from India is most anxiously expected, and it is earnestly hoped that the telegraphic summary will almost immediately arrive with the assurance that General Anson holds Delhi, and has crushed the mutiny. General Anson is understood to be an exceedingly shrewd and clever man, and these qualities are likely to be of more avail to him, now that grave responsibilities are in question, than the most complete acquaintance with every manœuvre a martinet could order. On the whole, though General Anson has hitherto been unknown as a soldier, there is no reason to apprehend his not acquitting himself as becomes a commander.

Her Majesty has received the Duke de Montpensier, and has held a review at Aldershot. This latter may have been in kindness to the officers who complain so bitterly of being "bored" in a place where they have little to do except to educate themselves for the duties they are paid to perform. On Saturday night Her Majesty was pleased to avail herself of the invitation of the ladies and gentlemen who perform in "The Frozen Deep," and to witness a private representation of that play, and of a merry duologue that followed, at the Gallery of Illustration, in Regent-street. It had been proposed that this performance should take place at the palace; but those engaged in the representation, though most desirous to contribute to the gratification of the Sovereign, felt that their position was not one which placed them within the jurisdiction of a "command," and that they could enter the Queen's residence only as her guests. They, therefore, respectfully invited the Sovereign to honour their theatre with her presence; and this invitation was accepted by the Queen, who came with the King of the Belgians, the Princess Royal and her fiancé, the Prince Consort, and some distinguished attendants, and has since signified her entire satisfaction with the arrangements—literature lost no dignity, and Royalty gained a pleasant evening.

Parliament has declined to entertain the question whether the Viceroyalty that disports itself at Dublin Castle shall be abolished or not, although in the course of debate most of the speakers expressed the most contemptuous opinion of the institution. Mr. Disraeli took occasion to introduce a protest against the word "sham" and a warm tribute to Lord Carlisle, at whose expense some of the discontented patriots from Ireland had been facetious. The "previous question"—the mode in which a decision is avoided—was negatived. The member for Oxford city, Mr. Neate, has fallen the first victim to a petition, from which so many threatened men have escaped. He is unseated for bribery. Lord Monck, a young Irish Lord of the Treasury, who was thrown out at the general election, is sent down by the Government to contest the place; but he will, we hear, meet an antagonist of no ordinary pretensions—Mr. W. M. Thackeray, the author, who has accepted a requisition to stand upon the "advanced" Liberal interest, and whom any constituency would do itself honour by electing. For the rest, the Parliamentary week has been devoid of incidents of interest, but the fate of the Jew Bill will be decided before our publication.

The details of the Italian disturbances present matter for regret, but also for satisfaction. Folly, and even wickedness, may have been committed by those whose impatience will not permit them to await a reasonable chance of success; but it is well to see and to know that Italy, though prostrated, is not resigned, and that the fierce fire of hatred to her tyrants still glows within her. One day she will rise, and liberty be restored. Meantime such attempts as those which the foreign journals of the week record are to be censured; and still more are to be censured the men who, from safe refuge, incite the too eager and venturesome spirits of Italy to a deadly game. A silly Englishwoman, named White (who had better be engaged in teaching some infant-school in England, if she have no relatives to engage her superabundant philanthropy), has been very properly ordered out of Sardinia for making inflammatory speeches to a mob.

The anti-execution people have, for the sake of a "demonstration," inflicted upon Mansell, the murderer, tortures to which the Inquisition would scarcely have subjected a victim. Quibble upon quibble was raised against the conviction, and for seven months the man has been bandied backwards and forwards between Maidstone and London, on the chance of the Judges deciding in his favour, and with the idea that the Government would take into consideration the obstacles which had been thrown in the way of justice, and be induced to relieve the culprit, on account of the pertinacity of his advocates. The Judges decided each objection in turn to be untenable, and, after all these months of torment, the unhappy man was executed on Monday morning. Much as we regret the needless pain that has been inflicted on an assassin, it was most desirable that the Home Office should be firm, for the showing lenity simply on the ground that conviction had been appealed against, and final decision protracted, would have been to increase the uncertainty, already much to be deprecated, in capital cases, and to announce to a prisoner's friends that, if they will only try various forms of law to procure delay, they will end in saving the culprit from the halter. Sir George Grey's firmness is worthy of approbation.

In the case of the terrible railway accident at Lewisham, the driver, fireman, and signalman have been committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court. Be the result what it may, we would again press upon the consideration of railway companies the desirability of appointing an officer of a higher character than that of any of the men in whose charge a thousand lives are constantly left, who shall be the captain of the train, and whose business it shall be to perform for the train the same duties which fall to the captain of a vessel. He should have nothing to do with the engine or the fires, nor to be running about, like the railway-guard, attending to passengers and the details of the journey. He should be charged generally with the safety of the train. It may be that heavy expense would attend such an appointment; but surely it would be cheaper to pay a few thousands a year, and save carriages as well as lives, than to have such a hole made in capital as this Lewisham accident will cause. It is said that, what with damages of one kind and another to the relatives of the slain and to the crippled survivors, fifty thousand pounds will disappear from the company's treasury. Putting the question on its lowest ground, this sort of thing (likely to increase with the increased locomotive tendencies of the people) surely cannot pay, and precaution would be cheaper, as well as more humane.

PROGRESS OF THE ARCTIC YACHT "FOX."—A letter has been received from Captain McClintock, written by the light of midnight, in the Pentland Frith, on the 2nd of July. He writes:—"I think you will be glad to know that I have got through the Pentland Frith, having had beautiful calm weather since leaving Aberdeen. The pilot will take this on shore. All on board are well, and we have settled down into a very comfortable and systematic way of life. The ship performs well, and we have not discovered any defects or wants. . . . We are exactly twelve days in advance of the *Isabel*. I like my crew well, and nothing can exceed the attention of Young to his duty. Hobson is equally zealous. We are only 25 in number on board, myself included. I may take another man out of a whaler, and I hope to get an Esquimaux in Greenland. Yours very sincerely, F. L. MCCLINTOCK."

A FRENCH Imperial decree has just been issued admitting mules and horned cattle, sheep and goats, into Algeria, free of import duty.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S.—The ensuing week will bring the subscription to a close. The entertainments announced will maintain the éclat with which the season commenced—an éclat which has seldom been equalled in the annals of the opera. On Monday evening Sig. Giuglini, the first tenor and most exquisite singer of the day, will take his benefit, and will appear in no less than five different parts. Of these one will be a first appearance. The remaining scenes are to be selected from the operas of "Il Trovatore," "Lucia," "I Martiri," and "La Favorita." The fourth act of "Il Trovatore," containing the celebrated "Romanza" and "Miserere," could scarcely be rejected. The last act of "Lucia" belongs to Giuglini alone; and a benefit without the "Fra poco" would have been quite incomplete. The novelty will be the last act of "Il Pirata," in which Giuglini will essay, for the first time in London, the "Tu vedrai," which old opera-goers still associate with the name of Rubini. "L'Elisir d'Amore" is the work selected for Tuesday, the principal performers being Piccolomini, Rossi, Belletti, and Belart. The first appearance of Marie Taglioni is fixed for the same day. On Thursday "Don Giovanni" will be repeated, with the strong cast which has made it the crowning success of the season. The opera will be followed by a ballet, in which Marie Taglioni will sustain the principal part. The last night of the season will be on Saturday. We have not yet heard the cast of the performance, but no doubt Piccolomini and Giuglini will take part in them. How could a grand night be complete without them? After the closing of Her Majesty's Theatre for the season, a provincial tour will be undertaken by the principal members of the company. It is intended to visit Manchester, Liverpool, Dublin, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, the early part of August being fixed for the commencement of the circuit. The three *prime donne*, Piccolomini, Spezia, and Ortolani, together with Belletti, Violetti, Rossi, Beneventano, Giuglini, and others, with an effective orchestra and chorus, will compose the troupe. The operas to be given will comprise all the gems of the *répertoire*—"Don Giovanni," "Figaro," "Traviata," "Figlia," "Don Pasquale," and "Trovatore" being among the number.

Mlle. Piccolomini had her benefit on Monday evening. The entertainments, as usual on such occasions, were made up of fragments. There were bits of the "Figlia del Reggimento," of the "Traviata," of the "Trovatore," and of the "Martiri," together with two *divertissements*—a bill of fare ample enough to satisfy the keenest appetite. On Tuesday Madame Rosati made her first appearance this season in a *divertissement* called "Marco Spada," consisting of a couple of scenes or tableaux, taken from a ballet of that name, which has been produced at Paris. The fair danseuse, certainly the greatest favourite of the day, had a brilliant reception. She was welcomed with acclamations; and every exhibition of her unrivalled agility, lightness, and grace was hailed with thunders of applause and showers of bouquets. The piece itself, though as unmeaning as such things generally are, was a picturesque and pretty spectacle, but a good deal too long, many of the audience having departed before it was over.

At the LYCEUM, Auber's most popular opera "Fra Diavolo" was produced on Thursday evening. On this adaptation of a French piece to the Italian stage remarkable care has been bestowed; the original dramatist, M. Scribe, as well as the composer having been employed. The prose spoken dialogue has been converted into Italian verse, for which Auber has written a great quantity of new music, consisting chiefly of those concerted pieces, full of action and animation, of which his works afford so many specimens. Next week we shall give an account of the piece in its new form, and of its performance. Meanwhile we may say that it was entirely successful.

MR. COOPER, our great English violinist, had his annual performance of classical chamber music on Tuesday evening, at the new Beethoven Rooms, in Queen Anne-street. It consisted of Haydn's quartet containing the German hymn, "God Preserve the Emperor," Spohr's pianoforte trio in E minor, Mendelssohn's violin concerto, and Beethoven's grand quintet in E. Mr. Cooper was assisted by Mr. Clementi as second violin, Messrs. Webb and Reynolds as tenors, and Mr. Hancock as violoncello. The above beautiful pieces, played in the most finished and exquisite manner, were as great a treat as an amateur could possibly enjoy; and Mr. Cooper's execution of Mendelssohn's concerto was a display of power which no performer in Europe could have surpassed. Miss Milner, an accomplished and charming young vocalist, sang the scena, "Non mi dir," from "Don Giovanni," and the air, "Qui la voce," from the "Puritani," with brilliant execution and much grace and expression. The room was crowded, and the various performances were warmly applauded.

THE CONCERT last Monday for the benefit of Edward Loder, at Exeter Hall, was numerously attended. An efficient orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Mellon, played with spirit and precision the favourite overtures of "Der Freischütz" and "Le Domino Noir." Madame Ugaldé sang an air from the French opera, "Le Caid," and Donizetti's "In questo semprice," admirably. Sims Reeves was never more successful than in "Come into the garden, Maud." He also gave Charles Mackay's new song, "Who shall be fairest," set to a pretty melody by Frank Mori, with such noble expression and distinct articulation as to elicit the most uproarious encore of the evening, to which he willingly complied; the audience, however, less discreet than enthusiastic, clamorously redemanded him on the platform with cries of "My pretty Jane," with which he also complied. Madame Rudersdorff was much admired in Mozart's ever fresh "Dove sono." Mr. and Madame Weiss, Miss Fanny Huddart, Herr Reichardt, Herr Ernst, Signor Bottesini, and Mr. Pratten contributed to the attractions of the concert; while Miss Arabella Goddard electrified the audience with Liszt's "Illustration du Prophète." Mr. Frank Mori accompanied some of the vocal pieces most efficiently on the piano.

MR. BENEDICT'S third and last morning concert was given on Wednesday at Her Majesty's Theatre. As before, he was assisted by the whole strength of the establishment. The first part consisted of Rossini's "Stabat Mater," sung by Albani, Ortolani, Spezia, Giuglini, Reichardt, Violetti, Charles Braham, and Belletti. The second part was a miscellaneous selection of pieces, chiefly belonging to the *répertoire* of the theatre; and the third part was taken from the "Barbière di Siviglia." The miscellaneous portion of the concert included a fine "andante and rondo," with orchestral accompaniments, composed and performed by M. Benedict; a very charming romanza, composed by Signor Bonetti, the chef d'orchestre of the theatre, and sung by Giuglini; and the song, "I am thine, only thine," from Benedict's opera, "The Crusaders," was prettily sung in English by Piccolomini. This, as well as the two previous concerts, was fully and fashionably attended.

HERR MARSCHNER is in London, for the first time, if we are not mistaken, or, at least, for the first time since his "Vampyr" was performed at the Lyceum Theatre—then called the English Opera. The visit of such a man, late as it occurs in the season—too late, unfortunately, for our Philharmonic Societies, old or new, to do him honour—should not be passed over without marked recognition. There are too few same musicians nowadays for us not to make the best of those who still live and write. Marschner, like his friend Hiller, is a stanch hater of the "Zukunft" and all its rhodomontade; and since, even in plain-spoken England, the enemies of art are not without adherents, all who love music and detest charlatany should unite in giving him a welcome.—*Musical World*.

THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.—The character of *Lady Macbeth* is usually considered the greatest and most difficult in the *répertoire* of English heroine artistes. This, however, is really not the case; for the parts of *Cleopatra* and *Constance* demand more resources. In sternness and tragic dignity it doubtless surpasses them, and is less dependent upon impulse than either. It requires the control and presence of art to keep the emotions in check, and to maintain the classic rigidity of the historic portrait. For these reasons Madame Ristori has done well in selecting the homicidal Scottish wife as the test of her Shakespearean qualifications. We use the word "wife" emphatically, because it is as such that *Lady Macbeth* dares the crime that makes her terrible. It is evident, too, that Madame Ristori values the character on this account; for she gives more prominence than usual to the lady's affection for her usurping husband. She is ambitious because he is so; and in all respects cares more for his interests than for her own. The most effective portion of Madame Ristori's performance was her return to the stage after the murder. This she made exceedingly pantomimic—afflicting horror and evidencing alarm until she finds that *Macbeth* is really self-possessed, and may be trusted; and then the woman overcomes the murderer, and she requires help in the season of reaction. In this we may receive the suggestion of that

weakness in the midst of all her strength which manifests itself ultimately as somnambulism—in which the septic becomes the superstitious, and the materialist is overshadowed with spiritual influences. Herein we may recognise the philosopher in the poet, which makes Shakespeare so great as both. It is dangerous, therefore, to alter Shakespeare; and the omission at the end of the scene, which renders it unnecessary for *Lady Macbeth* to return to her chamber, we are fain to consider an error. The sudden exit may be more theatrical, but it is less dramatic. Madame Ristori is throughout energetic; and in her hands the character receives some new and beautiful illustrations which merit the attention of the English actress. Signor Vitaliani performed the guilty Thane with great judgment and force. The tragedy has been reduced and translated by Signor Giulio Carcano, who has performed both tasks with skill and spirit. The action is contained within four acts, and all the witch scenes except one are omitted.

HAYMARKET.—On Wednesday Mr. Buckstone took his annual benefit, producing on the occasion a new drama, in three acts, by Mr. Tom Taylor. The piece is entitled "The Victims;" and is devoted to the fortunes of a fashionable poet, who is maintained by a loving wife, who earns money for herself and him by her needle and her musical talents, carrying on such business under her maiden name, so that her husband, Mr. Fitzherbert (Mr. Farren), may pass in society as a single man. This character the ungrateful man supports by making love to married ladies with dull husbands, and who are, therefore, vain of his distinguished attentions. The poor wife is ultimately engaged as a pianist at a *soirée*, and here the final *exposé* takes place. In the course of the drama some strongly-drawn portraits are given, viz., Miss Crane (Mrs. Poynter), a female emancipationist; Mr. Curdle, a political economist; Mr. Muddlemist, a Hegelian; and other quasi literary impersonations. The dialogue is intellectual, and sometimes learned. Mr. Buckstone's part is that of a Mr. Joshua Butlerby, an admirer, friend, and go-between of the drawing-room bard. The objections that lie against such a plot as this are too obvious for serious statement. After the play Mr. Buckstone delivered his usual address; in which he stated that the Haymarket Theatre under his management had never been closed, except on customary occasions, for 1124 nights. But a close would shortly be put to this "long season" by "the bricklayer, for the time is arriving when the usual repairs and redecorations will be required." Mr. Buckstone also stated that he had renewed his lease for five years. After some remarks on the change of tariff lately effected in the prices of admission, he concluded with stating that comedy and farce would continue to be the principal entertainments of the Haymarket establishment.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. Robert Brough has ventured a new burlesque, which promises to be as popular as its predecessors, and certainly possesses peculiar excellences of its own. The subject and title is "Maeanello;" and the action of the opera is cleverly caricatured. Mr. Robson is, of course, the hero. The mad scene, with which the piece concludes, gives him an ample margin for eccentric tragedy. Mr. Brough has furnished the actor with a lyric, in which the latter imagines himself to assume different personalities; at last he fancies himself to be a shrimp, and this odd idea is as oddly realised by the histrionic artists. The new piece is decidedly successful, and calculated to become uncommonly attractive.

ADELPHI.—A new piece was produced on Monday, imported by Mr. Barney Williams. It is entitled "The Fairy Circle," and consists of the visions that appeared to one *Con O'Carolan* while sleeping in the elfin ring; by means of which he is enabled to detect the villainies of an Irish steward, Philip Blake (Mr. C. Selby), and to save his deceased landlord's son, Robert O'Neale (Mr. Billington), from his wicked plottings. While thus engaged, *O'Carolan's* wife (Mrs. B. Williams) is busy in the waking matters of the world; and thus, between them, the various scenes are enacted with abundant libelarian vivacity. The drama is certainly interesting, and very picturesque; and, though not belonging to a high class, is entitled to take a very fair rank as a composition. Some of the repartees are above par, and exceedingly telling. Thus, when the wife demands whether Blake will not do something that he ought to do, the husband answers by another question, "Will the devil print bibles?" The humour throughout is decidedly characteristic; and *O'Carolan* and his spouse are likely to prosper with Adelphi audiences as an exceedingly amusing Irish couple.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—The Prince of Oude and suite honoured these gardens with their presence on Thursday evening, and witnessed the whole of the performances.

THE GREAT WESTMINSTER CLOCK CHIMES.

Royal Institution, July 2, 1857.

I VENTURE to send you the notes which will be played by the chimes in the great Westminster clock. If you think them worthy of a place in your admirable Journal, I shall feel obliged by your inserting them. They may be interesting to some of your numerous readers. They will be in the key of E natural.

Thus, at the first quarter:

Second quarter:

Third quarter:

Fourth quarter:

These will be followed at the hour by "Big Ben," thus:

I am, Sir, yours, T.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Count of Flanders, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the Princess Royal, honoured this theatre with their presence on Tuesday night, to witness the representation of "The Tempest." This magnificent play is now shortened a full hour, by the rapidity to which practice has brought the working of the machinery, and terminates by half-past eleven o'clock. Every scene is replete with the most poetical perfection, such as we may safely affirm has never before been equalled upon the stage, and in all probability never will again, in our time, after the great artist who at present directs the destinies of the Princess' Theatre, and has so exalted the national drama of England, shall have ceased from his labours, and is no longer present before us, except in the memory of his unrivalled efforts and their corresponding success.—*Morning Post*.

THE JERROLD COMMEMORATION.—On Tuesday night Mr. W. H. Russell read, at St. Martin's Hall, selections from his personal narrative of the Crimean war, in aid of the fund proposed to be raised for the benefit of Mr. Jerrold's family. The most salient portions of the lectures—viz., the description of the battle of the Alma, and the account of the cavalry charge at Balaklava—were vociferously cheered. Mr. Russell's reception was most cordial, and hearty applause was bestowed on him at the conclusion of his reading.

BLUE-BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE (Hardwicke).—The object of this series is to issue in an economical form the contents of the most interesting Parliamentary reports from time to time, so as to present the reader with a clear and ready summary of the information contained in those volumes, in which, at present, the most valuable information relating to our country, and the age in which we live, lies comparatively buried. The carrying out of the design has been intrusted to Mr. Edward Walford, M.A., whose name is already favourably known to the public for his power of careful condensation and abridgment, through the "Shilling Peacemaker," "House of Commons," &c. The first portion of the work, devoted to Army Estimates, is satisfactorily executed, and promises well for the series, which in these times of inquiry, remodelling, and improvement will be acceptable to a large class of readers.

LADIES' FIREPROOF DRESSES.—Ladies' light dresses may be made fireproof at a trifling cost, by steeping them, or the linen or cotton used in making them, in a dilute solution of chloride of zinc. The very finest cambric so prepared may be held in the flame of a candle and charred to dust without the least flame. It is stated that since Clara Webster was burnt to death, from her clothes catching fire on the stage, the muslin dresses of all the dancers at the best theatres are made fireproof. Our manufacturers should take the hint.



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER.—THE QUEEN'S RECEPTION ROOM.—(SEE PAGE 42.)



LIEUTENANT G. D. WILLOUGHBY, OF THE BENGAL ARTILLERY.

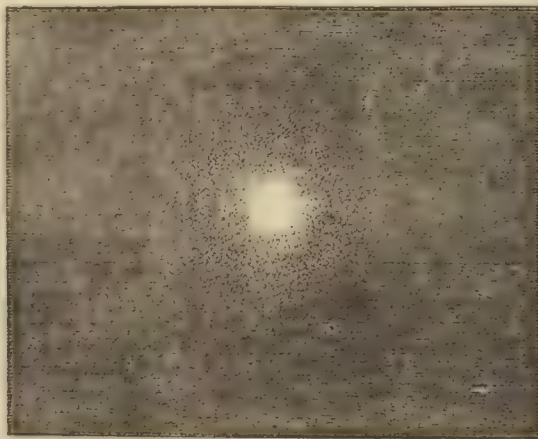
IN the account of the spread of the mutiny to Delhi it is stated that after the mutineers had murdered their officers and several ladies and children, at the cantonment about two miles from the city, they then proceeded thither, where are situated the arsenal, the fort, the King's Palace, and the civil station, and took unresisted possession of the whole, murdering all the Europeans they could lay hands on. The arsenal and magazine were saved by the gallantry of Lieut. Willoughby, of the Artillery, who blew them both up, and it was supposed fell a victim to his own act of gallant devotion.

We agree with a writer in the *United Service Gazette* that "the name of this intrepid and devoted young soldier should be brought into prominence for the special admiration of his countrymen. Happily (continues the writer) he has been saved for the present (he is stated in a letter from Meerut to have reached Kurnaul alive); and, if the injuries he sustained by the explosion of the powder-magazine do not ultimately prove fatal, he will, we hope, receive some marked tribute to his courage from the Government he serves. We believe that Lieut. Willoughby owed his cadetship—or rather, as we should now write, the East India Company are indebted for his services—to the late Sir Charles Napier. The mother of Lieutenant Willoughby, a most exemplary and energetic person, was left with four fatherless children to struggle with a hard world. In the zenith of Sir Charles's popularity, after his return to England subsequent to the conquest of Scinde, she sought the General, told her tale, and entreated his aid in putting her sons forward. Sir Charles, though a perfect stranger to Mrs. Willoughby, immediately applied for Addiscombe cadetships for the two Messrs. Willoughby, and obtained them. They have done honour to the General's kindness and their mother's solicitude. Each officer stands high in the estimation of the service, and one of them is now become celebrated for his rare valour and disinterestedness."

VIEW IN DELHI.

WHILE awaiting the arrival of sketches from Delhi, the scene of the mutiny of the Bengal troops, it may be interesting to present to our readers a few illustrations of the celebrated city.

Delhi is the principal place of the British district of the same name, under the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-west Provinces. The site of the present city is a low rocky range, about a mile from the right bank of the Jumna, and on an offset of that river which leaves the main stream five miles above the town, and rejoins it two miles below. The present city, founded by Shahjehan, in 1631, is about seven miles in circumference, and is inclosed on three sides by a fine wall, which is interrupted towards the river. In the wall are eleven gates. Our View, from a recent photograph, takes us to the interior of the city. The streets are for the most part narrow; but that shown in the Engraving is a portion of the Chandni Chank, or principal street, which runs north and south from the gate of the palace to the Delhi gate of the city, a length of about three-quarters of a mile, is fifty yards wide, having good shops on both sides. It is also remarkably clean, a small raised watercourse flowing down the middle of the street in a channel of red stone. In the Illustration is shown one of the characteristic public buildings of the city—the small mosque of Roshun-a-Dowlah. It is situated near the palace, and possesses some historic interest; for from this mosque Nadir Shah sat and witnessed the massacre, by his troops, of a large number of the inhabitants of Delhi—tradition says 10,000!

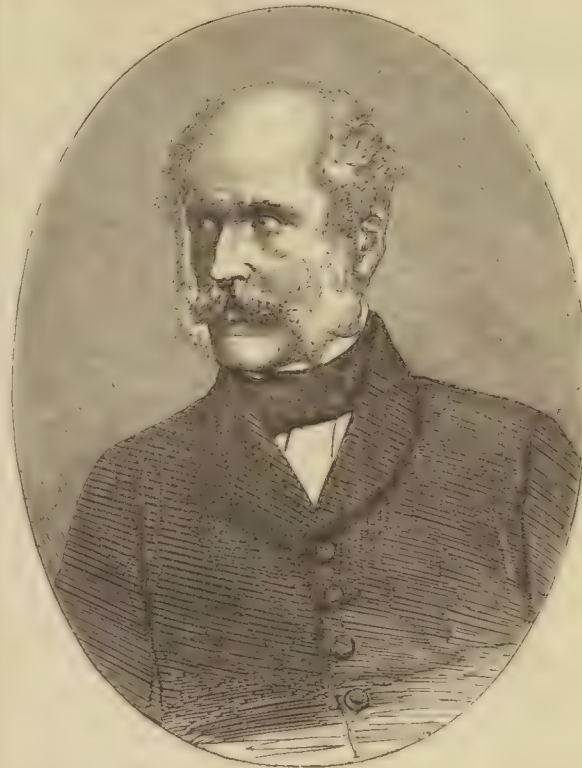


KLINKERFUES' COMET ON JUNE 25, 1857.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE LATE COLONEL FINNIS.

IT will be recollected that this distinguished officer fell a victim to the murderous revolt of the native troops at Meerut on the 10th of May. The details were in part given in our Journal of last week. Towards the evening of the above day, while many of the Europeans were at church—for it was Sunday—the men of the two native infantry regiments, the 11th and 20th, as if by previous concert, assembled together in armed and tumultuous bodies upon the parade-ground. Several officers hurried from their quarters to endeavour to pacify them. Colonel Finnis, of the 11th, was one of the first to arrive, and was the first victim of the outbreak. He was shot down while addressing a part of the 20th, which is said to have been the foremost regiment in the mutiny. Other officers fell with the Colonel, or in the terrific moments that ensued, for the troopers of the 3rd Cavalry poured out of their quarters to join the insurgent infantry, and the whole body, now thoroughly committed to the wildest excesses, rushed through the native lines of the cantonment, slaying, burning, and destroying.

The following additional details are from the *Overland Englishman*:—About five o'clock the 20th Native Infantry and the 3rd Light Cavalry rushed from their lines, armed and furious; the former regiment firing off their muskets, approaching the 11th Native Infantry, and calling upon them to arm, come out, and join them. It is believed that the 11th hesitated at first—cause unknown; but presently they, too, armed and rushed out, and the mutinous fuel took flame. About this time Colonel



THE LATE COLONEL FINNIS.

Finnis and several other officers of the 11th Native Infantry came upon the parade, and commenced haranguing the sepoys, and attempted to pacify them, and bring them to order, when the Colonel's horse was wounded by a bullet fired by the 20th. On this he saw that the matter was more serious than he had wished to believe; and one of his officers asking him if he should ride off to the Brigade-Major, ask for aid, and give the alarm, he consented. This is the last time he was seen alive by European eyes; for immediately afterwards he was shot in the back by a sepoy of the 20th, fell from his horse, and was actually riddled with balls.

The finding of the body of the intrepid Colonel is thus touchingly described in the same communication:—

After the mutineers had retreated, the remainder of the night passed away in gloom and doubt, and the conflagration, having nothing more to feed upon, was extinguished, as it were, by the rising beams and more powerful light of the sun. I mounted my horse and rode down from the Carabineers' lines towards my hospital and the Native Infantry lines, dubious as to the state of affairs, and came to the charred and blackened huts and bungalows, all naked and deserted. On my way down a dhoolie approached and was passing me, when I stopped the bearers and asked what they carried? They answered, "The Colonel Sahib." It was poor Finnis's body, which had just been found where he fell, and was being carried towards the churchyard.

Colonel Finnis, who thus fell in his noble attempt to appease the mutiny, was the last surviving brother of the present Lord Mayor of London, and the third who has fallen in the service of his country. The elder brother, Robert, a Captain in the British Navy, was killed in an engagement on Lake Erie, in 1813; and another, Stephen, a Lieutenant in the Bengal Native Infantry, fell in India in 1822. Colonel Finnis, though only in his fifty-fourth year, had been in active service in the army upwards of thirty-two years, during which period, besides serving at the siege and taking of Moulton, and in several other engagements, he was employed on many important missions. The Colonel was with his regiment in command at Allahabad until ordered to Meerut, where he had arrived only a few days before the outbreak which closed his career. With kind consideration for the feelings of his bereaved family the Governor-General transmitted a letter to the Lord Mayor, informing him of the melancholy fact, and highly eulogising his brother. (This letter was printed in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* of last week.)



THE MOSQUE OF ROSHUN-A-DOWLAH, AND PART OF THE PRINCIPAL STREET OF DELHI.

Day.		Barometer at 9 A.M. 88 feet above level of sea, and reduced to mean pressure.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adapted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at am.	Wet Bulb at am.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind	Amt. of Cloud. (0-10)	Rain in Inches.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°			
July	2	30.018	65.2	46.2	55.8	58.4	54.8	63.8	58.7		10	0.000
"	3	30.003	68.4	49.2	59.7	63.4	59.6	67.5	61.3	S. SE.	10	0.000
"	4	29.833	68.3	53.6	58.1	61.2	59.7	62.5	60.3	SW.	8	0.236
"	5	29.776	71.6	55.8	64.0	60.2	61.8	66.4	64.4	SW. S.	10	0.186
"	6	29.629	45.2	53.3	56.7	56.5	55.2	64.7	56.2	WSW.	6	0.060
"	7	29.743	62.7	48.0	54.5	56.4	53.1	62.2	55.0	W. NW.	4	0.000
"	8	29.901	62.4	46.8	54.6	58.1	53.8	61.4	55.8	W. NW.	10	0.000
Means		29.858	66.3	50.4	57.6	60.0	56.9	64.1	58.8			0.000

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 Hours, Read at 10 A.M.
		Barometer Corrected	the Air	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
July	1	Inches.	54.4	53.4	84	0-10	51.3	69.8	W. N.E.	MI 68	Inches
"	2	30.027	56.3	47.6	74	9	51.8	64.7	S.N.E.	E.	.027
"	3	30.986	60.7	51.7	74	10	52.8	68.8	S.S.W.	182	.167
"	4	30.851	58.9	56.6	83	10	56.2	66.8	S.S.W.	259	.100
"	5	30.713	59.8	57.5	92	9	57.8	66.5	S.S.W.	310	.103
"	6	30.723	54.5	43.3	68	7	56.9	65.7	W.S.W. W.	261	.031
"	7	30.928	55.2	43.3	66	7	59.5	62.8	W. N.W.	237	.122

Father Thames appears to have more than his wonted share of rowing fixtures this week, as no less than five regattas or races come off on Monday, two more on Tuesday, and one each on Friday and Saturday—the latter being the Royal Thames Yacht Club sailing

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have continued firm in price:—Bank of Egypt have marked 17: Bank of London 50: British North American

At Malines, in Belgium, on the 5th inst., aged 80, George Smith, Esq, formerly Secretary to the Navy Board.

SILKS.
A quantity of SINGLE DRESSES to be sold as REMNANTS.
All Flounced Silk Robes above £2 15s. considerably reduced in price.
Patterns post-free.
PETER ROBINSON, 102, 105, 106, 107, Oxford-street.

NEW SILKS.
The New Checked Washing Silks, of every colour.
The New Tussock, or Indian Washing Silks, well adapted for Seaside wear.
All the New Shades in Plain Glazed Silks.
Several Cheap Lots of Striped, Plaid, Checked, and Brocade Silks.
Patterns post-free.
PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street.

BOON TO LADIES IN THE COUNTRY.
The RESILIENT BODICE and CORSAIETTO DI MEDICI are sent post-free, without extra charge. It is by this liberal regulation placing them within reach of every lady in the land, that a have become to thousands upon thousands not only a luxury, but a necessity, alike in regard to health, elegance, and convenience. Illustrated descriptive prospectus, details of prices, self-measurement papers, &c., post-free. MRS. MARION and MALLAND, Patentees, 238, Oxford-street (opposite the Marble Arch).

RETURNED FROM AUSTRALIA, a large assortment of FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES, 600 of which will be SOLD at 6s. 9d. each. All fast colours. Patterns sent to the Country.—WILLIAMS and CO., 60, 61, and 62, Oxford-street; and 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, W.

MRS. MILLS' FRENCH CORSETS and ELASTIC BODICES are made on Hygienic principles, combining all the advantages of shape with the most perfect ease. Price 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Country orders promptly attended to.—Mrs. Mills, 107, High-street, Marylebone, London.

VALENCIENNES LACE.—The latest imitation, made with genuine linen thread; scarcely to be distinguished from the real French. Samples sent post-free. BAKER and DOWDEN, 17 and 18, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square.

SHIRTS.—"FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS" differ from other patterns, not merely in shape and design, but in their great superiority of fit, quality of material, and workmanship.—Globe. The best quality, six for 42s. Detailed list of prices and mode of self-measurement sent free post.—RICHARD FORD, 39, Poultry, London, E.C.

SHIRTS.—Patterns of the New COLOURED SHIRTINGS in every variety of Colours. 100 different styles for making FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS sent to select from on the receipt of six postage-stamps, self-measurement and all particulars included. Price 27s. the half-dozen.—RICHARD FORD, 39, Poultry.

SHIRTS.—Flannel Shirts of every Description, Dress Shirts, and Dressing Gowns.—CAPPER and WATERS, 26 Regent-street, London, W.

BERDOE'S SUMMER CAPES, COATS, &c.—NEGLIGE SUITS, &c., for Country, Seaside, &c. The well known UNIVERSAL CAPE effectually excludes rain, yet it is perfectly ventilating, and for Tourists is a sine qua non.—56, New Bond-street; and 69, Cornhill.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE HIGHLANDS, an unrivalled for scenery, famous in story and song?—If so, make a note to call at (when in the capital of the beautiful North) MACDONOUGH'S WAREHOUSE, High-street, Inverness. There can be seen the varied products of the Highlands, natural and industrial, to select from. In his extensive rooms Macdonough has gathered together all the best productions of the Highland looms in Tweeds, Tartans, Plaids, Shawls, Dresses, the favourite Highland Cloak, Flora Macdonald dirty, &c., &c., with the best native Jewellery (Cairngorms, Pearls, &c.), the pretty products of the Skye, Lewis, and Gairloch, and the home-made undyed Plaids of Orkney, Shetland, and Avoch, the Sand-boxes, Cans, Bickers, of the Clutha and Carron, &c. Side by side with this he has placed all the necessary clothing of every description for deer-stalking, grouse-shooting, and for tourists, &c. Visitors to his rooms can at once compare the varied products of the three kingdoms.
D. MACDONOUGH, Inverness.
Macdonough and his patterns of Tweeds, &c., can be seen at 24, Brewer-street, Regent-street, from two till six o'clock, until July 10, when he returns to Inverness.

MR. MECHE, 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, and 112, REGENT-STREET, London, respectfully submits the following list of his manufactures, a very large assortment of each article being ready for immediate inspection:—

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, from 15s. to 200 guineas each.

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DISPATCH BOXES, with real Bramah and Chubb's Locks.

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TABLE CUTLERY of every description.

Every article marked in plain figures, warranted as to quality, and exchanged if not approved.
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HER MAJESTY DISTRIBUTING THE VICTORIA CROSS, IN HYDE PARK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week we engraved the grand spectacle in Hyde-park, on the 26th ult. By the terms of the Victoria warrant, the Commander-in-Chief on the spot in future will give the cross on the field where it is won; consequently, it can never be given personally by the Sovereign again; and to keep in memory so impressively a scene we have engraved it upon the preceding page more prominently than it could be represented in the view of the ceremony given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 4th. The following is a recapitulation of the details of the form:—

As the Royal party approached the troops the signal passed from rank to rank, and almost with a simultaneous movement, and with a dull, heavy rattle, the whole force presented arms and lowered colours, the bands at the same time playing the National Anthem. The effect of this salute was grand and impressive beyond description. All the Royal party, attended as before, rode slowly down the front ranks of the whole of the long line. The Duke of Cambridge rode on the left of Prince Albert during this inspection, and returned with her Majesty to where the crosses were to be awarded. It was evident, from the arrangements made in the space in front of the galleries—the handsome dais erected and table fixed—that it was expected her Majesty would dismount and distribute the crosses at the table. The Queen, however, did not dismount, but with her charger a little in advance of the suite, with the Prince of Prussia on her right hand, and the Prince Consort on her left, awarded the crosses from her seat on horseback. The form observed was simple in the extreme. The order was handed to her Majesty, and the name and corps to which each recipient belonged mentioned as he presented himself. The officers and men passed before the Queen in single file, advancing close while she affixed to the breast of each in turn the plain bronze cross, with a red ribbon for the army and a blue one for the navy. So quietly and expeditiously was this done in every case that the whole ceremony scarcely occupied ten minutes, and must have been over before the general but very distant public in the background were aware it had commenced.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO MANCHESTER.

THE State Visit of Queen Victoria to the Exhibition of Art-Treasures, on Tuesday, the 30th ult. (of which some of the more prominent points were chronicled last week by our own Correspondent), afforded another gratifying instance of the ardent loyalty entertained for the Queen by all classes of her Majesty's subjects. The whole city seemed for once to have ceased from the untiring energetic labours of its manufactures, and appeared with one common consent to be engaged in the more pleasing occupation of welcoming its Queen. Gigantic mills, with their enormous extent of bare walls, which ordinarily look the very personification of matter-of-fact business, assumed a gay and festive appearance; forests of flagstaffs grew, as if by magic, out of the factory roofs; while strings of banners between opposite windows bore devices of welcome. The lower windows of most of the mills had been taken out, and temporary balconies erected from them for the accommodation of the factory hands. The immediate neighbourhood of the Art-Treasures Exhibition itself presented an appearance which is not easily imagined—surrounded on all sides by gigantic platforms, many of which would vie in magnitude with the great orchestra of the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, and each giving accommodation to some thousands of people.

The Queen and Royal visitors were received enthusiastically by the Executive Committee, the Manchester and Salford Corporations, and nearly 70,000 visitors. The weather was showery, and interfered considerably with the comfort of the hundreds of thousands of outside spectators who lined every street through which the Royal cortège passed.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, left Worsley Hall, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere (where the Queen had arrived the previous evening), in the Royal carriages in the following order:—First carriage, containing Mr. Gibbs, tutor to the Prince of Wales; Lieutenant Cowell, tutor to Prince Alfred. Second carriage: Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, C.B.; the two Equerries in Waiting. Third carriage: The Lord Chamberlain (the Marquis of Breadalbane); Sir George Grey, Bart.; Baron Moltke, in attendance on Prince Frederick William of Prussia. Fourth carriage: The Marchioness of Ely, Lady in Waiting on her Majesty the Queen; the Maid of Honour in Waiting, Miss Hildyard. Fifth carriage: The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, the Duchess of Sutherland (Mistress of the Robes). Sixth carriage: Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince Consort, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Princess Royal.

The procession—escorted from Worsley Hall by the Lancashire Yeomanry, preceded by the private carriages of the Earl of Ellesmere; the Earl of Burlington, Lord Lieutenant of the county; Mr. Charles Townley, High Sheriff of the county of Lancaster—proceeded at a rapid rate through Worsley, Swinton, Ilkley, and Pateley, and reached Manchester at half-past eleven, and entering the reception-room, were conducted by the President, Chairman, and members of the Executive Committee along the central hall, to the dais in the transept. Having taken their places on the dais the orchestra performed the National Anthem. Addresses were then presented to her Majesty by the Chairman on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, and from the Mayors and Corporations of Manchester and Salford. The orchestra then performed "The Coronation Anthem," Handel; during the performance of which her Majesty and the Royal visitors proceeded to the picture galleries, which were exclusively reserved for the Royal party until their departure from the Exhibition. The Royal visitors then returned to the transept, and were conducted down the central hall to the reception-room. During the progress of her Majesty through the picture galleries a selection of music was performed by the orchestra (consisting of 600 performers), conducted by Mr. Charles Halle.

The Queen left the Exhibition about ten minutes before three o'clock, and the Royal procession proceeded to Worsley at a rapid rate in the same order, and by the same route, as were observed on her Majesty's arrival. Despite the drenching rain, which fell with very little intermission from the time the Queen entered the Palace, the countless thousands that lined the streets, and filled the stages, balconies, and windows, occupied their places most resolutely, utterly regardless of every consideration but that of testifying their love and loyalty to our beloved Sovereign. As soon as the procession was in sight at any portion of the route, the people began to cheer, and continued their acclamations until the last dragon in the Royal cortège was out of sight.

On Wednesday morning her Majesty and the Royal family, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, paid a private visit to the Art-Treasures Exhibition. Her Majesty was conducted through the picture saloons, and afterwards passed through the British Portrait Gallery, the Water-colour Gallery, and the Centre Aisle. Her Majesty returned to Worsley Hall by Salford, and visited Peel Park, where she inspected the statue lately erected there in commemoration of the Royal visit in 1851. The Prince of Prussia on leaving the Exhibition, drove to the Townhall, Manchester, and received an address from the Mayor and Corporation.

The cortège entered the city of Manchester by the Albert Bridge, where the Mayor and the Town-clerk met the procession.

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THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE ARCH AT ALBERT-BRIDGE.

This arch was erected immediately within the boundary of the city. The Roman style of architecture was selected; and the simplicity combined with the massiveness of the structure gave it an excellent effect. The whole was constructed of imitation granite of various colours. The height of the central arch was 45 feet; and of the side ones, over the footpaths, 15 feet each; the width being respectively 21 feet and 7 feet. On each face was a scroll in gold upon a blue ground, the shield of the Manchester Corporation being placed in the centre. Surrounding the cornice were trophies of flags, and above all the Royal standard. Upon the side arches were erected four allegorical figures, globes, with pinnacles, being placed upon the plinths. The arch was erected by Mr. George Hargreaves, of Hulme; the decorations being carried out by Mr. White, of Bridge-street.

ARCH AT STRETFORD-ROAD.

This triumphal arch, erected for the Corporation of Manchester by Messrs. Bellhouse, at the boundary of the borough, a little beyond the

Chorlton-road, was a substantial-looking structure, in imitation of grey granite. It consisted of a lofty arch over the carriage way, flanked by two smaller ones over the footpaths. Round the side arches were evergreens gracefully festooned, and their entablatures supported balustrades, from which the centre arch sprang. The spandrels were decorated with allegorical figures—on the south side, "Fame" blowing a trumpet, and holding a laurel crown in her hand, and on the north "Victory" extending the coronal. The entablature of the large arch rested upon elegant mouldings, between which small garlands of evergreens and flowers hung in festoons. The face of the keystone was hidden by a shield, bearing the arms and motto of the city of Manchester, and above all was a trophy of flags, inclosing the Royal arms. The east and west façades of the arch were similarly decorated.

THE ARCH AT OLD TRAFFORD.

The Engraving upon the front page of the present Number represents the arch erected by the inhabitants of Old Trafford, from drawings by Mr. George Falkner, lithographer, of Manchester. The design is Italian in style, and presents a noble archway, 33 feet in width, and measuring 48 feet from the soffit to the base, surmounted by the Royal arms and standard, making a total altitude of 72 feet. On each side are two smaller archways or bowers, 6 feet in width. The structure is of light stone colour. Round the centre, in gold letters, is displayed "Welcome to Old Trafford;" and within the large semi-circle maroon cloth is draped in festoons, with gold cord and tassels. A plume of Prince of Wales feathers covers the keystone, and from it droop graceful garlands of flowers, which are attached to the entablatures of the side arches. The whole is surmounted with a trophy of flags festooning the Royal arms. Plumes of Prince of Wales feathers also decorate the keystones of the smaller openings. The entablatures are inscribed with the names "Victoria" and "Albert," in gold letters; the elliptical tablets over the side arches, which are wreathed with natural flowers, bear "Victoria Adelaide—Albion," and "Frederick William—Prussia;" and on each side of the pedestals, on square tablets, are inscribed the names of the remaining eight of the Royal children—viz., Albert, Alice, Alfred, Helena, Louisa, Arthur, Leopold, and Beatrice. The friezes of the pilasters are decorated in the Arabesque style, picked out in colours, and at the top they are turreted to support some fine plants supplied by the Botanical Society of Manchester. On each side of the carriage-way, at the base, are elliptical tablets, inscribed "The Tribute of Old Trafford;" and on different parts of the arch are displayed English and Prussian banners, the corporate arms of Manchester and Salford, Lancashire, and Cheshire.

The effect of the arch upon approaching the palace was extremely chaste and graceful; and it seemed to form an appropriate portal to the treasures of art collected in its immediate vicinity.

A very general desire has been expressed that the arch should be permitted to remain until the closing of the Exhibition, and some efforts are about to be made to raise a fund sufficient to construct it in stone, as an enduring memorial of the Exhibition and of her Majesty's visit, under the designation of the Victoria Arch.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING THE INFIRMARY.

The noble building of the Royal Infirmary and Dispensary was decorated with a large flag placed on the central portico. The fountains were playing as the Royal procession passed. The statues of Wellington and Peel, and the sitting statues of Dalton and Watt, in this noble area, render this one of the most embellished portions of Manchester.

THE QUEEN'S RECEPTION-ROOM.

The decoration of the Queen's reception-room is in the Louis Quinze style. On entering the room from the corridor, the visitor finds opposite a large mirror, which fills the centre panel of the apartment, and rests upon an elegantly-designed gilt console-table, covered with a slab of breccia di Mare. A richly-inlaid cabinet stands on each side of the console-table, and upon the cabinets are placed magnificent candelabra of porcelain *pâte tendre*, mounted with bronze d'oré enrichments, and finely painted. A clock, in the same style as the candelabra, stands upon the console table; on each side is an exquisitely-painted porcelain vase of flowers. At the upper end, on the left-hand side, is the entrance to the retiring-room, the door of which appears like a panel of silvered glass, and is draped with silk velvet. The carpet is from the celebrated Aubusson manufactory. The sofas and chairs, which are richly carved and gilt, were provided by Messrs Jackson and Graham, of Oxford-street, London; and the writing materials, malachite inkstand, gold portfolio, and all the et ceteras, were from Mr. Hancock's establishment. The whole of the arrangements of the tented passage, the reception and retiring rooms, and the ante-chamber, were carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Deane, who has been ably assisted by Mr. Redford, of Mr. Waring's department—the General Museum of Art.

Through the doorway is the ante-chamber, which is divided from the nave of the Exhibition building by a magnificent tapestry curtain and a screen; and outside the screen stand four figures in fine suits of armour of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Excepting the tapestry upon the wall of this chamber, and the carpet, every object in it belongs to the Soulaiges collection; the Venetian chairs, tables, and cabinets, and the rich embroidery make this apartment quite a chef-d'œuvre of antique elegance.

Through the doorway, on the left, is seen a portion of the corridor. The decorations give it a tentlike appearance. The ceiling and sides are covered with a drapery of red and white stripes. A basket-work frame, rising about a foot from the floor, is filled with moss and cut flowers. Pendant baskets from the ceiling contain creeping plants and bouquets.

THE ROYAL RECEPTION ON THE DAIS.

This Illustration represents the Recorder of Manchester reading the Corporation address to her Majesty upon the dais in the Exhibition building. As the Queen stood upon the dais, her Majesty had to her left the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred; while to her Majesty's right were the Prince Frederick William of Prussia and the Princess Royal.

THE ROYAL VISITORS IN THE NAVE OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

The large Engraving at page 33 represents the Royal visitors on their tour of inspection.

We are anxious to correct an error into which we were led last week by the Art-Treasures catalogue, stating the group of sculpture—Venus and Cupid—to be by Mr. B. Davis, and the property of the Manchester Institution; whereas this fine work is the property of the sculptor, Mr. E. Davis. The circumstance of its having been exhibited at the Institution in all probability led to the above error.

THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PURSuing our notice of Italian art from the point where we left off, we find ourselves at once at the crowning pinnacle of excellence under Michael Angelo and Raphael, from which we retrace on the one hand the struggling progress upward, and on the other see already laid out before us the *facilis decensus*, the rapid decline, which was so soon to follow. Of Raphael, the prince of painters, and himself not only the founder but the constituent essence of the Roman school, we have upwards of a score of examples, mostly of his second period, after he had drunk of the inspiration of Florentine art in the works of Masaccio and Fra Bartolomeo, and before he had imbibed the taste for classic models, and adopted that bolder and more ambitious style which marked his Roman period, and in which he is most generally known to the world. Of his very early works, however, is one extremely fine and interesting specimen—"The Crucifixion," the property of Lord Ward, which was painted by Raphael, at the age of seventeen, before going to Florence. It exhibits all the conscientious, painstaking study which distinguished this amiable pupil of Perugino, without the slightest indication of that ambitious purpose which was afterwards to carry him into the higher regions of fancy and of achievement. In the pious sorrow of the Virgin and the exquisite beauty of St. John, no less than in the solemn grandeur of the head of Christ, we see already the hand of a genius struggling to release himself from the trammels of the school in which he had been educated. The predella picture of "Christ on the Mount of Olives," a work of the transi-

tion period between his first and second styles (the property of Mr. H. Farrer), is exquisitely beautiful; full of divine character, and with a carefulness and delicacy of finish, a richness and tenderness of colouring, perfectly charming. Equally remarkable for finish is the group of the "Three Graces," painted in chiaroscuro, the property of Lord Ward, formerly in the Borghese Gallery at Rome, and well known by Sherwin and Forster's fine engraving of it. Of Raphael's Madonnas—a subject to which he flew on all occasions of release from other engagements, with the ardour and devotion of a lover—we have several very fair specimens. No. 133, the property of Mr. Macintosh, exhibits the Child standing on a parapet, and turning round to embrace the Virgin, altogether a very sweet composition. Two exhibited by Earl Cowper are very fine; remarkable for the simple domestic treatment observed in the earlier works of this class by the artist, combined with a *naïveté* in the expression which diverts from, but is not repugnant to the sacred character of the personages. One of these two pictures from Panshanger has been injured on the surface of the painting, but the body of colour still beaming from the canvas is the more remarkable and glorious for the trial it is thus submitted to. The copies of the "Madonna del Papeggio" (a fine version of which is in the Bridgewater Gallery) and of the celebrated "Pearl" (in the Madrid Gallery) are interesting, as indicating something of the character of two celebrated and important works; but are, in other respects, by no means up to the mark. But perhaps the most interesting of the specimens from the hands of this master are the studies for his "Entombment," which was his first effort in the dramatic treatment of subjects, and exhibits all that conscientious study and exact truth of action which he afterwards showed in his Cartoons and other great historical works, and which he appears to have derived from inspiration.

The followers of Raphael, who, left to themselves, poorly carried out his grand principles of design, and exhibited not a particle of his divine poetry, are themselves but poorly represented in this collection. Gian Francesco Penni appears as responsible for a small picture of the "Holy Family with a Lamb" (the property of the Earl of Pembroke), though after a composition by Raphael, which is very weak in performance. By Giulio Romano we have the "Conversion of St. Paul" (belonging to Lady Dunmore), a fine bustling composition, but very crudely executed; and a fine head of Alexander the Great, with a figure of Victory in his right hand (the property of Mr. Dingwall). By Perino del Vasa we notice an admirable portrait of Cardinal Pole (the property of Earl Spencer), and a "Nativity" (the property of Lord Ward), a large and noble composition.

Michael Angelo, as we all know, painted comparatively little, being chiefly devoted to sculpture, and his easel pictures are very few; indeed by many it is doubted if there be any such authentic. There is, however, in this collection a work which we consider may fairly be attributed to his hand. It is an early work, executed while he was yet a pupil of Ghirlandajo, and which, for expression and high poetic inspiration, is one of the most marvellous conceptions that ever emanated from any painter's hand. It is the property of Mr. Labouchere, and represents a "Holy Family" (No. 107), with four angels holding scrolls, in which they are supposed to be reading the mystery of the future sacrifice of Christ for the redemption of man. All the heads, including those of the Virgin Mary and of the youthful Christ, seem to imply this assumption. Of other works by this great master, the "Woman of Samaria," the property of the Royal Liverpool Institution, will be remarked for its grand simplicity. Extremely beautiful and impressive also is the "Silentium"—a Holy Family, with the Infant Christ asleep, painted by Marcello Venusti, after Michael Angelo, and in which the attitude and modelling of the Divine Infant are perfectly marvellous.

In the numerous followers of Michael Angelo we are struck with the variety of weak hands resorting to strong measures. They seem to have been never contented without forming their figures into all sorts of painful and unnecessary contortions. It will suffice to point out one or two examples of this affected and vicious style. Vasari's (the historian of historical art) "Three Apostles" (the property of the Liverpool Royal Institution) seem to have been caught in the very act of throwing themselves into most inconvenient attitudes, instead of sitting quietly like reasonable men to talk over points of doctrine which seem to be occupying their thoughts. In the "Baptism of Christ," by Battista Franco (the property of the Duke of Newcastle), the angels are introduced, very unnecessarily, to assist in undressing the Saviour; and every person in the group is thrown into that attitude which, of all others, one would conceive least adapted for the convenient performance of his duties upon the occasion. The famous "Descent from the Cross" by Daniel Valterau, a grand work in many respects, is spoiled by the evidence of over-exertion in all the figures, and by a confusion of lines, resulting from that error, which is equally painful to the eye and the sense.

In the Milanese school we would point out as exquisitely beautiful a "St. Catharine and Angels," by Bernardino Luini, a disciple of Leonardo da Vinci, in which there breathes the purest spirit of divine beauty, with a *lure* of rich deep colour and transparency which are perfectly astonishing, and will reward a long and minute scrutiny. The pains lavished upon the finish will be especially remarked in the hair, and the little white flowers which adorn it.

This charming work naturally introduces us to Correggio, who derived his first notions in chiaroscuro from the great founder of the Milanese school, afterwards improved it to such unsurpassable perfection, and added the graces of foreshortening and *abandon* in his figures which no artist before him had attempted, and which, if he was tempted to indulge in these sources of attraction a little in excess, would at least say that what he had was all his own, and not a slavish imitation of any other. Lord Ward sends munificent contributions in illustration of this great master, foremost amongst which, and universally undeniable in its influence upon the beholder, is the celebrated "Magdalen" reading in the desert, a counterpart of the Berlin picture, but in no respect inferior to it. A mysterious transparency plays through the gloom in which the Magdalen reclines which almost gives the effect of motion to the air; and the loving finish in the details, and the depth and richness of the impasto, are such as Correggio himself never surpassed. Close by this gem of art is another much smaller, a "Virgin Kissing the Child," in which that charming fancy of the artist, infused perhaps with the slightest tinge of affectation, is conspicuously displayed. The two heads of angels—fragments from the fresco of the "Coronation of the Virgin" in the apsis of St. Giovanni, at Parma, are marvellous studies—so full of animation and expression, so boldly and freely handled. The foreshortening appropriate to the elevated place for which they were painted is very apparent in them.

Amongst the followers of Correggio was Parmegiano, whose pretensions, perhaps, have been the subject of more differences of opinion than those of any other of the old masters. Parmegiano endeavoured to ally the grace of Correggio with the powers of Michael Angelo, the bloom of the rose with the sturdy fibre of the oak; and are we to be surprised if failure were the result? He made his pencil notorious by the attenuated proportions of his limbs, inasmuch that a Madonna of his is nicknamed, from this circumstance, the "Madonna with the long neck." And in the present collection this error is remarked in the "Sleeping Endymion," from Lucien Bonaparte's collection, now the property of Mr. P. Norton; and in the large allegorical portrait of Charles V., the property of Mr. W. Angerstein. Of his smaller productions, "Two Cupids carrying a third," the property of the Earl of Yarborough, is signalled by its sprightly and agreeable conception, and the taste and feeling displayed in the execution.

RAILWAYS AND INDIAN REVOLTS.—The late disastrous events in India have produced a very powerful effect on the Indian railway department, and the authorities are pledged to the development of the railway system. Had the East Indian Railway been complete from Calcutta to Delhi, instead of halting half way, the late disastrous events at Meerut and Delhi might never have occurred, or within twenty hours troops would have been conveyed there; whereas it will now take about eighty days to march. Had the Northern Bengal Railway been complete fresh English battalions could have been poured down from Darjeeling to Calcutta and the Valley of the Ganges; and had the Simla Railway been complete the Commander-in-Chief could, in six hours, have proceeded with his staff and European forces from Simla and Soobathoo to Delhi. Now a fortnight at least must have been spent in concentrating the requisite forces. The electric telegraph communication has been already productive of the most beneficial influence in giving increased efficiency to military movements and the energetic action of the Government.

CRUSTACEAN DELICACIES OF THE TABLE.
(Continued from page 617, Vol. XXX.)

THE general figure and aspect of the lobster are too well known to need description. As is the case with the group to which it belongs (*Crustacea macroura*), the abdominal portion, commonly called the tail, is the great organ of locomotion, and hence the powerful muscular development which it displays. It is by striking the water with a vigorous, inward flap of the tail that the lobster propels itself; and the terminal paddles are so arranged that when the tail is in the act of being extended they slide over each other, so as to present the least possible surface of resistance, but as the stroke is taken they expand to the utmost; and so energetic is this impulsive movement that a lobster will instantaneously dart itself backwards, by a single sweep, to the distance of twenty or even thirty feet.

In the lobster, as in the crab, &c., the head and thorax are blended into one mass, covered with a dorsal plate of armour, and the abdominal portion is covered with broad semi-belts of the same, hinged upon each other; the caudal-plate, or spade, is furnished on each side with two oar-like paddles, of which the outermost is transversely jointed. The limbs are divided into three sets. First, on each side of the mouth are five limbs termed foot-jaws, furnished with tentacular appendages. These limbs manipulate the food, turn it about, and apply it to the powerful jaws. Next succeed five pairs of true limbs: the two first are developed into powerful and voluminous claws, or pincers, of which one, sometimes the right sometimes the left, has its opposing edges finely dented, or saw-like, and is used for seizing, cutting, and rending the prey. The other is larger and is bluntly tuberculated: it is chiefly used for holding, anchor-like, upon any fixed object, so that the animal thus moors itself securely when the water is agitated. In other species the claws present different modifications, but we confine ourselves simply to the lobster. Of the four limbs on each side succeeding the formidable claws, the two first end in small pincers, the rest in pointed joints. We now come to the limbs on the under surface of the so-called tail. These are false feet, and are arranged in five pairs; and all excepting the first pair (which are simple) are bifid at the last joint. These false feet are not used in locomotion, but are of service, in the case of the female, in enabling her to alight the berries or clusters of eggs to the under surface of the tail or abdomen. In the male they are comparatively but little developed.

The head is furnished with four antennae, of which the central pair are the shortest, and are, moreover, bifid. The eyes are placed on two short moveable footstalks, protected by a projecting snout-spine. The tympanic membrane of the organs of hearing is placed on the basal joint of each of the larger antennae, and on the under portion. These tympanic membranes are minute and circular, and surrounded by a slightly-elevated margin. The cell beneath is filled with fluid, and its lining membrane supplied with nerves. These organs are seated just above the rim of an arrow-like bridge striking across the base of the antennae, underneath.

Though the lobster, in common with the crab, &c., is certainly endowed with the sense of smell, no especial organ for this purpose has been detected. In the case of these aquatic beings it seems probable that the senses of smell and of taste are scarcely distinct; that is to say, that the odorous particles diffused through the water are appreciated by the parts in which, among higher animals, the sense of taste more particularly resides: after all, these two senses are, in all animals, intimately connected with each other—a point on which we need not dilate.

The mouth of the lobster is furnished with two mandibles, two powerful crushing jaws, and two appendages or feelers. The mouth leads almost immediately into the membranous stomach, which is of considerable size, having bony supports, and is furnished besides with three hard grinding teeth, moved by powerful muscles, the whole forming an efficient apparatus for bruising the food into a pulp. These three teeth, arranged so as to act upon each other, constitute what is popularly called "the lady in the lobster." Around the stomach is collected the liver, a large mass, the richness of which is well known to the epicure. The lungs or gills, in the form of nicely-arranged tufts (called deadmen's fingers), are contained in a chamber, on each side the chest, underneath the shell, lined with a fine membrane, and which freely admits the entrance and egress of the water.

Into other details, such, for example, as those connected with the circulation and the nerves, we need not here enter; but as the organs to which we have above alluded are always observed, and often commented upon when a lobster is displayed upon the table, a brief explanation, without entering into minutiae, may so far be not unacceptable.

There are two points connected with the history of the lobster, and also of the crab and other hard-shelled crustaceans, to which we cannot but advert—we allude to the power which these creatures possess of reproducing limbs lost by accident, and to the moulting and reacquisition of their shells. To the lobster and crab the loss of a leg is of little importance. The lobster, when suddenly alarmed, has been known to throw off one of its claws with a jerk; and, indeed, when a limb happens to be injured, it is usual for the animal to break it off at the joint second to its junction with the trunk. No pain seems to follow this strange operation, and the growth of a new limb soon commences. The wound first becomes covered with a delicate pellicle, the formative process goes on, and in due time the new claw is perfected. This claw, however, remains destitute of any shelly covering or sheath till the next general moult, and is generally smaller than was its predecessor.

It is well known that the crustacea at given intervals (till fully mature) change their shells or calcareous investments, and not these only, but also the covering of the finest antennae, and of the eyes, the lining membrane of the stomach with its internal teeth, together with the half-bony, half-tendinous (*calcareo-tendinous*) expansions within the claws to which the muscles are attached. This change of their unyielding armour is necessary, as without it the animal could not increase in size, but must for ever remain stationary. It is only when released from this hard encasement that the soft body, already prepared for the change, suddenly pushes forth its growth and acquires in due time a fresh coat of armour, to be again cast off and renewed. The intervals between each exuviation probably differ according to the species, and also according to the influence of circumstances; but on this point there is yet room for further investigation.

Mr. Travis writes thus:—"The fishermen say the lobster pines before casting (its shell) till the flesh in its large claw is no thicker than a goose-quill, which enables it to draw these parts through the joints and narrow passages near the trunk," and comments on the difficulty of the whole process. The circumstances attending this exuviation are described nearly as follows by Mr. Couch (Mag. Bot. and Zool. vol. i., p. 171):—"The lobster to the last is ravenous and vigorous; and instances have been known in which lobsters, enticed by the bait, have entered into the crab-traps, when, on the fisherman commencing to handle his prize, the animal has slipped away, leaving an empty husk as the only reward of his labour."

It was by a circumstance somewhat similar that an opportunity was afforded to Mr. Couch of giving a minute description of a very perfect case, left by the creature when it made its escape; for escape it did, to the no small annoyance of the fisherman, who had calculated on the possession of a prize of somewhat above the ordinary magnitude. "I cannot (he says) find that any extraordinary actions or contortions have been observed in the lobster when engaged in delivering itself from its trammels, or that the time is protracted, as is the case with the rayfish (river crayfish); and it is certain that, when delivered, it passes great activity in effecting its escape."

The manner in which the animal escaped was not to be mistaken. Through the middle of the great back-plate (carapace) ran a line as slight as if it had been cut with a knife, and eventually terminated by a small process of separation; for it even proceeded through the centre of the snout to the terminal pointed bowsprit-like projection, at the root of which it turned off on the right side. Hence the flesh of the claws being extremely attenuated, and detached from the semi-membranous plate, the least effort enabled the animal to effect its exit.

Mr. Réaumur, who watched the process of exuviation in the river rayfish, describes it as attended with many efforts and much struggling after an abstinence from food and great restlessness. The back-plate is not cut down longitudinally, as in the lobster; but it is raised up from the chest-plate, the extrication of the head, antennae, and eyes next follows. Then that of the limbs, which appears to be attended with great pain and difficulty, the effort sometimes occasioning the loss of one or more of these organs. The hinder parts are lastly withdrawn without much struggle. Professor R. Jones found that the sheathing of the great claws, but not of the ordinary legs, is split in the neighbourhood of the joints, the ligaments being also ruptured. To the joint was attached the internal semi-tendinous plate, and within the chest lay the lining membrane of the stomach, with its three hard teeth.

Mr. Couch informs us that in the crab (and we can testify to his accuracy) the exuviation takes place by a separation of the back-plate from the under-plate, the animal lying on its back during the process. When about to throw off its armour, it retires to some sheltering-place among the rocks, its ravenous appetite being at the same time suspended. It is now emaciated, the flesh of the great claws in particular being astonishingly wasted away. Were this not the case, the extrication of these organs would be impossible, for it would appear that neither in the crab nor the lobster are the shells of these claws fractured.

The newly-extricated crab, not unlike a lump of dough inclosed in a membrane, has at first only sufficient strength to enable it to crawl into some place of security. There, unmolested, it absorbs as much fluid as will distend its organs and their common covering to the full extent of their capacity, by which means the deposition of the calcareous crust is duly adjusted to the suddenly-increased bulk of the animal, which is greater in proportion in young than in older individuals.

In the earlier stages of life the exuviation and its attendant increase of bulk occur several times in the course of the year; but at more and more distant intervals as the animal verges towards maturity. When the animal is mature the shell most probably is never renewed. In corroboration of this opinion, we may state that we ourselves have minutely examined a large lobster from Norway, the back-plate of which was crowded by a multitude of full-grown mussels, firmly attached in close array, and presenting a curious picture. Similar examples of mussels and oysters, affixed to the back-plate of crabs and lobsters, in conjunction with acorn-shells (*Balanus*), may be seen in the British Museum; and Mr. Couch records that he has himself found oysters measuring two and a half inches in diameter attached to the back-plate of living crabs.

It has been stated that the crab, the lobster, and other crustacea, devour their cast-off covering. In the case of the prawn this is ascertained as a fact. The crab and lobster, and the like, may, perhaps, at this juncture, require a repletive dose of lime for the benefit of the system.

In a most interesting paper by R. Warrington, Esq. ("Mag. Nat. Hist.," April, 1855), on the Habits of the Prawn, a graphic description

is given of its mode of exuviation. To this paper we refer our curious readers, want of space not permitting even an abstract.

With respect to the exuviation of the sea crayfish and the shrimp, no definite observations, as far as we can learn, have as yet been made, but from what we know with regard to other crustaceans the process may be easily imagined.

It has been asserted by many eminent naturalists, and among them by Cavolini, that the crustacea in general, including the species now under consideration (lobster, crab, &c.), undergo several metamorphoses, or transformations, after exclusion from the egg, before they attain to their permanent figure. Mr. Thompson, in the "Philosophical Transactions," describes the changes in the common crab, of which, according to him, the newly-hatched creature differs so much from what it will shortly become as to have been described as a distinct species belonging to quite another group, under the name of *Zoea pelagica*; on the contrary, Rathke, who has elaborately detailed the development of the crayfish, denies that such a transformation takes place, and in this opinion he is supported by Mr. Westwood, who microscopically dissected the eggs of the land-crab of the West Indies. That a transformation in some crustaceous groups takes place is, we think, decidedly ascertained, but among other groups the point remains in abeyance. We merely allude to the subject *en passant*.

One word here as to the change of colour in the lobster on being boiled—a change which served the witty author of "Hudibras" as a simile:—

Now, like a lobster boil'd, the morn
From black to red began to turn.

The shell of the lobster is imbued with a black or bluish-black pigment, secreted by the true skin, which also gives out the calcareous matter after each moult, so that lime and pigment are blended together. This pigment becomes red (pale or intense), in water, at the temperature of 212 deg. Fahr.; and the same effect is produced by the action of alcohol, ether, and various acids.

As the foregoing observations on the exuviation of the crustacea, and on their power of reproducing lost members, are of general import, we have placed them in opposition (although directing special attention to the lobster), so as at once to dispose of them.

(To be continued.)



THE PERSIAN WAR.
THE CAPTURE OF MOHAMMERAH.

We have been favoured with the accompanying Plan of the Attack on Mohammerah, by an officer of one of the ships of the Indian Navy engaged in the action, with the following extract from a private letter:—

"On the evening before the general engagement an earthwork (shown at the bottom of the plan) was bombarded by the *Assaye*, and during the night a mortar float and some of the ships proceeded to the left side of Dubber Island, and commenced firing early in the morning. The *Ferooz*, the flag-ship, then weighed; and, signalling the *Assaye* to follow, proceeded upon the right side of Dubber Island, and anchored a little above the northern fort; the *Assaye* also anchored abreast the fort, and within 250 yards of it. The firing was then kept up with great spirit on both sides, the large shot from the *Ferooz* and *Assaye* doing immense execution. The Persians kept at their guns admirably, and it is said that their cavalry was stationed at a short distance from the fort, and that those who deserted their guns were to have been cut down by them.

"After four hours' incessant firing, Commodore Young hoisted the 'rendezvous' for the ships on the other side of Dubber Island to come round; but before they had time to obey the forts had almost ceased firing. The transports were then taken up to land the troops a little below Fort Jaaber, and the *Ferooz* and *Assaye* went up to cover their landing, but had no occasion to fire, as there were no guns in Fort Jaaber. The troops landed without opposition, and proceeded to the town, very much disappointed to find no one to oppose them."

THE TRIAL OF MISS SMITH.—We take from a contemporary, the *Ayrshire Express*, the following notes on the scene in court:—"The personal appearance of Miss Smith, the central figure in this remarkable case, is the point on which most attention seems to be fixed in the court by the spectators with which it is thronged, and which is most talked of among the less privileged outside world. Eager crowds gather in the early morning at the gaol and in Parliament-square, to catch a glimpse of the prisoner as she is taken to the court. In the evenings thousands gather in the streets to see the cab in which she is borne back from the court-room to the prison. Every day sees hundreds at the door of the court who would willingly expend guineas in obtaining a look at the young lady. Hundreds are daily passed in for a few minutes by official friends to get a glimpse of the prisoner, and may be seen departing with the air of satisfied curiosity upon their anxious countenances. Others who are privileged to sit in the court through the whole day may be seen surveying the slight figure at the dock with eyes that never weary of gazing upon it, from the opening of the diet till its close; while the newspapers, in the second, third, and fourth editions with which the town is hourly deluged, stop the press to tell how she looked at a particular hour, how she was seen to blush at a certain point in the evidence, and how for breakfast she had coffee, rolls, and a mutton chop, which she ate with great apparent heartiness. In the midst of all this excitement, passing through the eager crowd from and to prison, seated at the bar with hundreds of eyes fixed steadily upon her, Madeline Smith is the only unmoved, cool personage to be seen. From the first moment to the last she has preserved that undaunted, defiant attitude of perfect repose which has struck every spectator with astonishment. She passes from the cab to the court-room—or, rather, to the cell beneath the dock—with the air of a belle entering a ball-room. She ascends the narrow staircase leading into the dock with a cool, jaunty air, an unvelled countenance, the same per-

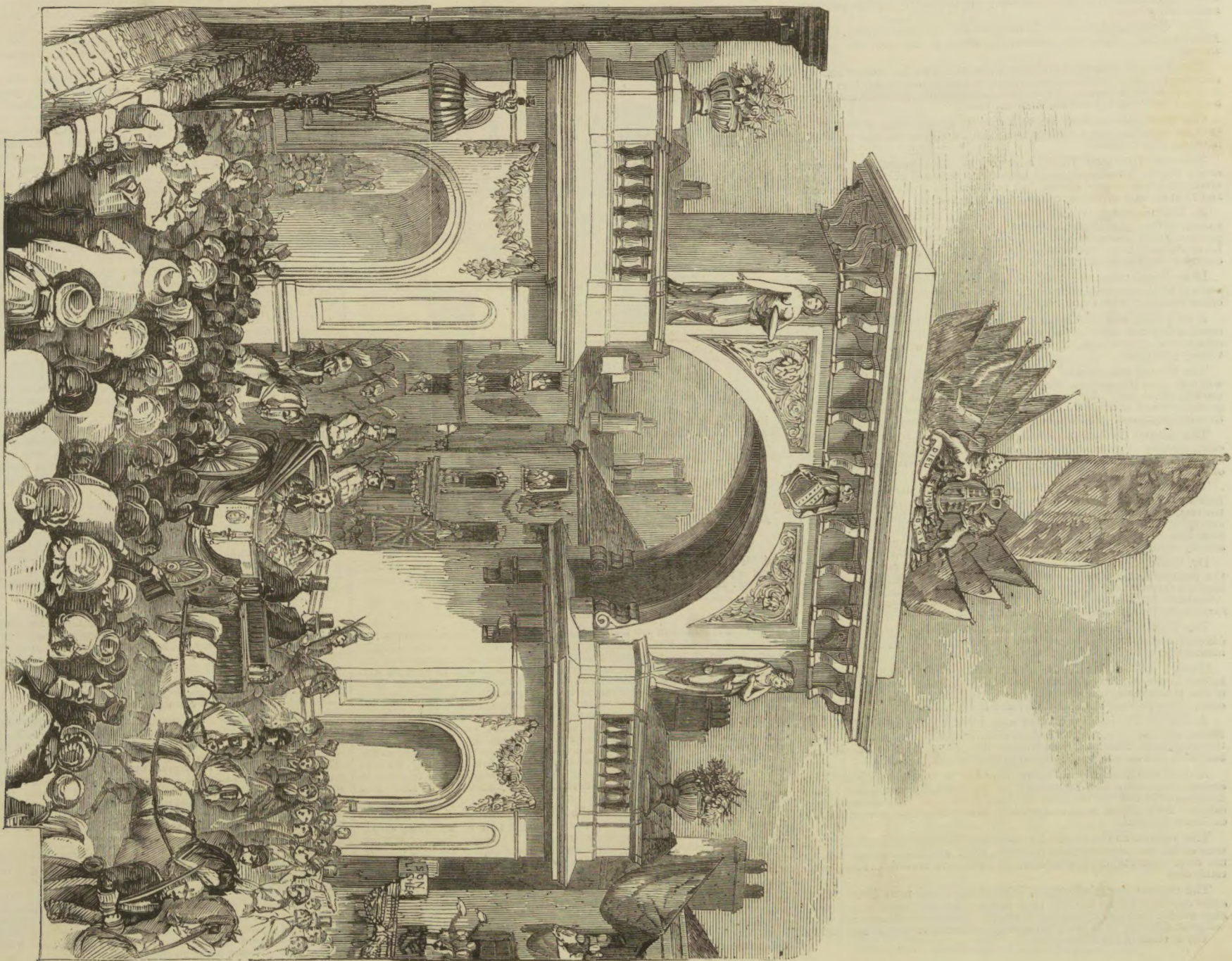
petual smile—or smirk, rather, for it lacks all the elements of a genuine smile—the same healthy glow of colour, and the same confident ease. The female turnkey at her side looked much more of the prisoner, for, while she is still, and scarcely ever lifts her eyes, Miss Smith never ceases surveying all that goes on around her—watching every word of every witness, returning every stare with compound interest, glancing every second minute at the downturned eyes in the side galleries, and even turning right round upon the reporters immediately behind her, to see how they get along with the note-taking which is carrying her name and deeds into every British home. When judges and jurymen retainer lunch she refuses even so much as a small packet of sandwiches. Others may be thirsty amid the hot excitement, but when the female attendant offers her a glass of water she will not have it. There she sits, refusing meat and drink, or a moment's retirement in her cell, with a smelling-bottle in her dainty little hand, which she never uses, a splendid specimen of physical power, and of such endurance as only a will of terrible strength could attain. When she is called up to plead she says, in a clear, sweet treble—no trace of huskiness or emotion perceptible, no trembling on her tongue—"Not Guilty." The Dean of Faculty, her leading counsel, bids her good morning, or says a word to her when the proceedings close for the day, and she smiles so cheerily that you listen to hear her laugh. Whoever speaks, counsel or witness, must be sensible of the fixed, penetrating glance of her large black eye. Her head is perpetually turning from the gentlemen of the long robe to the responsive witness-box, as the questions are put and answered. She has a well-cultivated taste—that is evident. She is elegant without show. A rich brown silk gown, with a large brooch, low & in the breast; a white straw bonnet simply trimmed with white ribbon; a white cambric handkerchief, and a bottle of smelling salts in her kid-gloved hand; such is the inventory, so far as I can furnish it. Her hair, of which she has a rich profusion, is quietly arranged in the fashion prevalent before the Eugenic style, although the smallness of the bonnet, which is of the most fashionable make, necessitates the leading of two ebony braids across the crown of her head. Miss Smith is about five feet two inches in height. She has an elegant figure, and can neither be called stout nor slim. She looks older than her years, which are twenty-one. I should have guessed her age to be twenty-four. Her eyes are deep set, large, and some think beautiful; but they certainly do not look prepossessing. Her brow is of the ordinary size, and her face inclines to the oval. Her nose is prominent, but is too long to be taken as a type for the Roman, and too irregular to remind one of Greece. Her complexion, in spite of prison life, is clear and fresh. Her cheeks are well coloured, and the insinuation that a rosy hue is imparted by artificial means, made by some portion of the press, does not seem well founded. The scene in the courtyard is such as the High Court of Justice has never presented before in the present century. The whole of the Faculty of Advocates would seem to be there, filling more than their own gallery; a goodly array of writers to the signet appear in their gowns; upwards of a score of reporters for the press ply their busy pencils; the western side gallery abounds in moustachioed scions of the aristocracy; ministers of the gospel are there gathering materials for discourses; and civic dignitaries are in abundance. A few women, who may expect to be called ladies, are mingled in the throng. Among the clergy we notice Principal Lee; William Pulford, the celebrated Independent preacher; Dr. Andrew Thomson, Professor Harper, and Mr. Hibbs, an Episcopalian priest, who "goes in" for preaching about Palmer and Dove, and will, no doubt, have a morning sermon one of these Sabbaths devoted to Madeline Smith. Lords Cowan and Ardmillan, after they are relieved from their duties elsewhere, come and sit in undress on the bench; so does the venerable Lord Murray, and Lords Wood, Deas, and others. The fee given to the Dean of Faculty, the senior counsel for the defence, is said to be one hundred guineas, but this retainer will be supplemented, likely, by a daily "refresher" during the trial. It is believed that he feels peculiarly interested in the case, and has so mastered it that he will leave no stone unturned to secure the deliverance of his unfortunate client."



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION AT MANCHESTER.—PRESENTATION OF THE CORPORATION ADDRESS.—(SEE PAGE 42.)



TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT STRETFORD ROAD, MANCHESTER.—(SEE PAGE 42.)



TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT ALBERT BRIDGE, MANCHESTER.—(SEE PAGE 42.)

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty has been pleased to signify her intention of laying the first stone on Saturday (to-day) of an asylum to be erected on Wandsworth Common, and to be called "The Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum," for the orphan daughters of soldiers, seamen, and marines.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort has fixed Monday next, the 13th inst., at three o'clock, for opening the new schools belonging to the Welsh Charity. They are situated at Ashford, in Middlesex, on the Richmond and Windsor Railway, distant from London about half-an-hour's journey.

It is stated that the Emperor and Empress of the French will visit the Art-treasures Exhibition next month, probably making a sojourn of two days in Manchester.

Intelligence from Constantinople reports that a Russian steamer went in close to the Circassian ports of Ghelendjik and Soujouk-Kale, under the English flag, and sunk several vessels, having first taken out their cargoes.

Prince Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, is shortly expected in the Austrian capital. His visit is attributed to a commencement of more friendly relations between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna, the first act of which would be a treaty of commerce.

Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Monck, both of the Northern Circuit, have been promoted to the rank of Queen's counsel.

According to accounts received from Persia the export of silver had been forbidden in that kingdom.

The Russian Minister of War has authorised the employés of the Commissariat to proceed to Paris, at their own expense, in order to study the French language and the organisation of the military administrations of France. Several of them have just availed themselves of the permission.

Advices from Naples state that there has just been discovered in the island of Ischia a large mine of rock-salt, which may be worked at a very slight cost and be made a considerable article of exportation.

The present leases of the Irish property belonging to the Stationers' Company will shortly expire. The estimated rental a few years ago, in its unimproved condition, was £10,000 a year; and it is reported that with only moderate prudence the rentals might be more than doubled. The livings on the estate are worth more than £1200 a year.

One hundred guineas have been presented by Mr. William Woods, of Farnival's Inn, to the National Orphan Home, Ham-common.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have notified that a deduction of 25 per cent will be made in their rate of passage-money for all officers on unexpired furlough compelled to return to India during the next two months. It is said that the number on furlough is 800.

The magnificent gun sent by the city of Boston, U.S., as a present to Sardinia for the fortifications of Alessandria, arrived at Genoa on the 30th ult.

The Rev. Dr. Booth, F.R.S., has been elected Chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts for the ensuing year.

The electoral lists of the Danubian Principalities comprise 171,800 electors—205 of the clergy, 350 large landed proprietors, 2234 small ditto, 167,222 peasants, and 1799 artisans and inhabitants of towns. Each of the above classes had one day for voting; from the 30th of June to the 3rd July being appropriated for the first four, and the 8th July for the fifth class.

General Tschernyschef, formerly Minister of War at St. Petersburg, lately expired at Castellamare, in Italy. It was he who, in 1812, when Colonel in the Russian service, succeeded in obtaining in Paris, just before the invasion of Russia, from one of the clerks in the War department, an exact account of the number of the French troops, the condition of the various kinds of stores and matériel, and the means of attack which France possessed.

The Empress of the French has bought M. Gérôme's picture of the "Duel after the Ball," lately on view at the French Exhibition at Pall-mall, for 15,000fr.

The Andalusian mail arrived in Madrid a few days since several hours behind time, the delay being occasioned by a band of from twenty to thirty armed men on horseback having stopped it near La Carolina. After having carefully examined all the letters, they carried off the Government despatches.

The failures in Melbourne for four years reach £2,827,000. The composition paid averaged 6d in the pound.

The Court of Assizes of the Haute Garonne, at its sitting of the 1st inst., condemned M. Souffares, the professor of Toulouse, to pay to Mlle. Broustet (whose father the professor had killed in a duel) a sum of 2000fr., and to secure to her an annual rente of 200 fr. payable quarterly, and in advance.

The Customs duties in Liverpool for the year 1856-57 were £3,837,679 12s.; being an increase on those of the previous year of £159,570.

The Turkish officers who have been in Liège for some time past studying the manufacture of arms have, it is said, received orders to quit Belgium, in consequence of the diplomatic difficulty that has taken place between that country and the Sublime Porte.

One house in Sheffield has taken an order for forty tons of rolled steel for crinoline, and a foreign order has been given for one ton a week for some time to come.

Between 1540 and 1856, a period of 316 years, 317 divorce acts a vinculo matrimonii were passed in Scotland. During the last decennium 99 decrees of divorce had been granted at the suit of husbands and 75 at the suit of wives, making a total of 174.

A Parliamentary return has just been published, giving the names, owners, date of build, port, length, breadth, tonnage, and horsepower of every steam-vessel registered in the United Kingdom up to the 1st of January last. The total number is 1669, and the total tonnage, exclusive of engine-room, is 383,598.

It is thought that the Belgian Government will, on the 15th, on account of the splendid state of the crops in Belgium, remove the prohibition to export wheat and other grain to France.

A new tariff has just been published at St. Petersburg, reducing considerably the duty on a great number of articles, and admitting others (among them iron, in bars, rails, or cases) which had been previously prohibited.

The annual congress of the British Archaeological Association will take place this year in Norwich, and the members will assemble on the 24th of August. The Earl of Albemarle will act as president, and excursions will be made to Ely Cathedral and other salient antiquities of the neighbourhood. The meeting promises to be of considerable interest.

The barque *Ontario*, of Liverpool, bound to the East Indies with coals, making for the port of Plymouth on Friday night during a heavy squall, ran on the breakwater to the west of the lighthouse, and has become a wreck. Her crew, nine in number, were saved.

The Paris Observatory, which for a considerable time has been receiving daily telegraphic communication of the state of the weather, the temperature, &c., from different parts of France, has just made an arrangement by which it will hereafter receive similar communications from Rome, Vienna, and Madrid. Those from the last-named city have already commenced.

Dr. Cullen, the discoverer of the short route over Darien, and the projector of the ship canal, finding every effort vain to induce the English Government to organise a survey of the Isthmus route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is about to join the American expedition now arranging for that purpose, as a private volunteer.

The Château de la Source du Loiret, where Bolingbroke resided during his disgrace, and where Voltaire read to the great statesman the manuscript of his "Henriade," is now for sale.

George Alfred White, engineer, while cleaning out one of the boilers at the St. James's Baths, was scalded to death by the in-rushing of the steam through one of the valves, which had been accidentally left open. Two persons with him were also badly scalded.

A Jew at Tunis, a few days ago, having been insulted by the Moors, and having replied with what were considered blasphemies against the religion of Mahomet, was thrown into prison, and was afterwards beheaded, and his corpse abandoned to the insults of the mob.

A duel was fought on Friday, the 3rd ult., in the Bois de Vincennes, between a Sub-Lieutenant in the 36th Regiment, and a Sube-Lieutenant in the 7th battalion of Foot Chasseurs. The weapons were sabres. Both officers were dangerously wounded, and are now in the Val de Grace Hospital.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum during last week were as follows:—On the three free days, 3340; one free evening, 2308; on the three students' days, admission 6d., 886; one student evening, 414; total, 6948.

The custom-house officers at Plouneour-Frez, near Brest, found a few days ago, left by the tide high and dry on the beach, nine bottle-nose whales, each about nine feet in length. They were, though not without great difficulty from their struggling, attached to horses and drawn up out of reach of the flowing tide.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. B. A. DUPRE.—The game by correspondence between Gouda and Rotterdam is now under examination, and we shall be glad to receive the problems mentioned.

C. F. DE J. ST. PETERSBURG.—The communication dated June 26 has safely and acceptably come to hand.

A. DE R. PARIS.—A reply was forwarded nearly a month since.

C. P., and E. S. S. CAMDEN PARK.—By no means correct.

BOX, 821, MANCHESTER.—The problem in question has already been printed in this Journal.

ARGUS.—The new Chess work by Mr. Staunton, we have reason to believe, is approaching completion. It will be published by Mr. Bohn, and will contain, besides examples of the latest improvements in the Chess openings, a new code of Chess laws, founded on the best authorities, including the recent treatises by Messrs. Jaenisch and Heydebrandt de Laza.

ACHILLES.—I. Has Achilles forgotten the old Greek story of a man meeting another carrying something hidden by his cloak, and, on asking, "Friend, what have you under your cloak?" receiving the retort courteous of "Friend, I placed it under my cloak that you might not know." When the names of competitors in a game are not printed, it is because the combatants do not desire publicity. 2. The "Chess-player's Handbook," published by Bohn, of Covent-garden, price 5s.

F. W. S.—The best mode of indicating the men on a diagram is by writing their initials, as W. K., for White King, &c.; and the best diagrams for the purpose are those printed by Ashbee and Dangerfield, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

F. BARRY.—Much too easy.

W. T. RIDDLE.—Problems hampered by conditions of mating with a particular piece without taking any of the adversary's men are altogether unsuited to the mass of Chess-players.

PETER PLYMLEY.—The best course is to begin with some easy treatise. Tomlinson's "Amusements in Chess" is a very good one; and, having mastered that, then proceed to works of a higher and more difficult character.

BOOKWORM.—No. 1 is quoted from Skelton's "Spoke, Parrot!"—

"Support parrot, I pray you, with your suffrage ornate,
Of confuse tantum anydye the chekmate."—Vol. II., p. 10.

The other we do not remember to have met with, but suppose it taken from one of the old French romances.

ARGUS.—A beautiful idea, very cleverly elaborated; but a problem in twenty-two moves is "caviare to the general."

G. W. T.—The "American Chess Monthly" can be got through Messrs. Trübner, of Paternoster-row.

F. P.—Inquiry shall be made. We have no recollection of having seen such a MS.

JUVENIS.—"Variations on the Bishop's Gambit" have no temptation for us; besides, everything you can say on the subject has been said before in the admirable articles of Mr. Jaenisch.

E. P., MANCHESTER.—We are bound to say, in answer to E. P.'s unusual application, that, if the miserably ill-written and altogether unsatisfactory production he has forwarded be, indeed, the final "programme" of the meeting, those who wish well to the "Chess Association" will show a wise discretion in giving it as little publicity as possible. From whom does this document emanate? It bears no signature; makes no mention of president, vice-president, committee, or even secretary! We gather from it that three or four foreign players of deserved eminence have agreed to be present; but we want to know what British players of high standing have accepted invitations; what matches between English, Scotch, and Irish clubs have been arranged; what are the prizes to be contended for; what is to be done with regard to the unfinished matches and the unappointed prizes of the Leamington meeting; what hour on each day play is to begin; what provision has been made for the reasonable accommodation of visitors to Manchester at this expensive period; whether the proceeding are, as usual, to terminate with a dinner; and, if so, where it is to be held, at what cost per head, and by whom presided over. Such particulars, at least, it is the right of every subscriber to the "Association" to demand, as it is the duty as well as interest of those who undertake the arrangement of such an assembly to supply; and any "programme" deficient in information upon points in which every one concerned feels an interest must be prejudicial to the meeting.

R. F. DE LISBON.—Checking with the Queen at her 5th, instead of at Q B 4th, on the 11th move of the Muzio defence, is no improvement on the ordinary plan of operations. White may retire his King to K sq at move 12, and on move 13 play Q K to K 4th, having another piece in fine play.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 497, by Annabel, Monkbarms, F. T. W., I. O. T., Errar Pater, W. G. P. N., Semper idem, Box and Cox, Henry, W. T. S., H. P. G., Fox-glove, F. R. Crampton, Mercator, W. B., Bumble, Vox, Indiana, Peterkin, P. S., Medicus, C. I. Fisher, H. I. Hope, R. Fenton, Derevon, E. T. N., R. H., I. W. R., P. M., S. L., R. R., L. W. G., A. B. C., Delta, Munro, B. B., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 698, by F. G. Ralinger, Waltham is Weld, C. C. C., Chester, F. P. S., Henrius, P. W. M., I. B. C. H. T. M., G. W., Box and Cox, Hicover, Gregory, Burke, R. H., S., Gustation, J. Z., Peterkin, H. F., Josephus, Old Salt, Coice, Philo-Chess, P. M., L. W. G., Clericus, the Northern Clit, M. F. B., Delta, Harry, Percus, Ferdinand, Antony, W. B. W., Omega, George, Winter, Chesterfield, R. S. D., E. Peters, Odipus, Mercator, D. D., Oxoniensis, D. Whitaker, R. Campbell, Mrs. Pilicody, R. Fenton, Adolphus, are correct. All others are wrong.

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